

CAPSULE SUMMARY  
Saint Mary's River State Park  
MIHP # SM-897  
Great Mills vicinity  
St. Mary's County, Maryland  
SP=1968  
Public

St. Mary's River State Park was proposed during the late 1960s to provide flood control for Great Mills and recreation opportunities for county residents and tourists. The park comprises two areas. Site 1 located north of Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5) currently is classified as the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area. Site 2 is located between Indian Bridge Road (MD Rte 471) and Chancellors Run Road (MD Rte 237) and contains 2,124 acres, of which approximately 1,445 acres are designated Maryland wildlands (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). Land acquisition occurred between 1968 and 1983. Though intensive recreation development of the park was proposed, the only park improvements constructed include an access road and boat launching facilities during the 1980s at Site 1 and the intensive recreation facilities constructed during the 1980s by St. Mary's County on the east side of the park off Chancellors Run Road.

The management practices that have shaped St. Mary's River State Park are not yet fifty years old. Thus, St. Mary's River State Park as defined by its 2003 legal boundaries would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as a historic district under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The park landscape has been managed primarily for its value as a watershed, for passive recreation, and for wildlife habitat. St. Mary's River State Park as an entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a state park.

The built resources located within the park boundaries comprise two agricultural complexes and four isolated tobacco barns dispersed throughout the former agricultural areas of the park. The former agricultural land use has been obscured in the western half of the park by through natural vegetation regrowth and conscious planting of pine trees in select areas. The former primary agricultural areas within the park are widely dispersed and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The landscape in the park is not an historic designed landscape that was consciously designed, nor does it exhibit the characteristics of an historic vernacular landscape that evolved

through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Thus, the landscape and the buildings contained in St. Mary's River State Park do not possess the required significance to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

The majority of standing built resources date from the twentieth century. The individual buildings themselves represent a range of simple, mostly agricultural outbuildings that are not significant examples of their physical design, type, period, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C. The few nineteenth-century building resources located within the park, including the Clark Evans Tenant House (MIHP # SM-325), associated outbuilding, and a tobacco barn, are ruins. Few elements of those buildings survive to illustrate their historic appearance or their distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C.

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

SM-897

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic St. Mary's River State Park

other

### 2. Location

street and number Off Chancellors Run Road and Indian Bridge Road not for publication

city, town Great Mills X vicinity

county Saint Marys

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8451

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse tax map and parcel:

city, town Leonardtown liber folio

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
☐ Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

48

29

## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Not evaluated archeological sites ☐ 22

Resources not NR eligible ☐ 23

Total Resources ☐ 45

### SUMMARY

St. Mary's River State Park (SP) is located in central St. Mary's County, north of Great Mills and west of Lexington Park. Historically, the park contained two areas. Site 1 is located north of Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5) and currently is classified as the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area. Site 2 is classified as St. Mary's River State Park and contains 2,124 acres, of which 1,445 acres are designated state wildland (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). St. Mary's River State Park is located between Indian Bridge Road (MD Rte 471) and Chancellors Run Road (MD Rte 237).

Land acquisition for St. Mary's River State Park began during the late 1960s. Land for Site 1 was acquired between 1968 and 1974 and the lake was constructed in 1975. Acquisition for Site 2 began in 1968 when the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired approximately 450 acres. Active land acquisition continued during the 1970s and early 1980s. The last parcel was purchased in 1983 (MdDNR Acquisition List 2003).

Site 1 comprises approximately 520 acres and surrounds a large manmade lake created by damming the Western Branch of St. Mary's River. The lake flooded low areas of the main stream and its tributaries. The dam is an earthen construction that extends over 1,000 feet along the east end of the lake. The structure is aligned on a northeast-southeast axis. The dam rises significantly above the water surface. Currently, the water surface lies approximately six feet above sea level. The lake impoundment is surrounded by a wooded buffer comprising stands of hardwood, scrub, and pine. The banks are steeply sloped in the southern area and generally moderately sloped in the northern, eastern and western areas. Some wetlands survive where the tributaries meet the lake. Some drowned trees stand in the lake. Flooded landscapes such as this create attractive habitat for game fish and baitfish. The primary recreation activities at Site 1 are fishing and boating. The southern shore of the lake is the location of a vehicle and trailer parking lot, a restroom constructed in 1988, boat launching facilities, picnic tables, and a playground. Trails winding through the woods lead to lakeshore fishing areas from the parking area. The main trail encircles the lake and extends for eleven and one half miles (MdDNR April 2003).

Site 2 of the park is centered on the main branch of St. Mary's River near its headwaters south of St. Andrews Church Road (MD Rte 4) and west of Three Notch Road (MD Rte 235). The river and its tributaries pass through moderate to steep stream valleys. Wetland areas are situated in the lowlands immediately adjacent to the tributaries and the river. A large swamp is located in the south-central interior of the park flanking a stream valley formed by the main branch of the river. The upland areas rise to just over one hundred feet above mean sea level. The upper reaches are often flat and level. Some of these flat and moderately sloped areas are former farm fields that are being reclaimed by grasses, scrub, and small trees. Site 2 contains the former Norris property, the only area of the park that is actively farmed. The woods contain mixed hardwood stands and wetland hardwood species. Some areas of the park are pine plantations planted during the last twenty to thirty years. The primary recreation activities in Site 2 are wildlife observation and hunting; 1,445 acres designated as wildland. Approximately 80 acres located off Chancellors Run Road are leased to St. Mary's County Department of Parks and Recreation. This area, established in 1987, was developed as a recreation center with outdoor ball fields, soccer fields, tennis courts, a softball hall of fame, and a community activities center/administration building. Since these buildings are owned and maintained by the St. Mary's County Parks and Recreation Department, they were excluded from this study.

Farming and logging were the primary historic land uses prior to park acquisition. Many of the soil types found here are conducive for trees, tobacco, and other types of cultivation (Gibson 1978). Signs of forest monoculture include single species stands of



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loblolly or Virginia pine along former logging and farm roads. In some areas, extractive industry has affected the landscape. One gravel pit is located in the southwestern portion of this area of the park. Borrow pits also dot the landscape.

In March 2003, an architectural reconnaissance survey was conducted of all MdDNR-owned built resources constructed prior to 1960 located within St. Mary's River State Park boundaries. In addition, archeological sites previously mapped and recorded in the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust were field checked to assess visually the current conditions. The total number of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects constructed prior to 1960 and owned by MdDNR in St. Mary's River State Park is 45. The resources represent 24 archeological sites and 21 built resources. The archeological resources comprise prehistoric, multi-component, and historic sites. The built resources comprise two agricultural complexes, four isolated tobacco barns, and one bomb shelter. The only recreation facilities constructed by MdDNR are the boat ramp and comfort station constructed during the late 1980s at Site 1. No buildings and structures have been constructed by MdDNR for recreation purposes on Site 2. All buildings and structures represent previous land uses within the park boundaries prior to transfer to MdDNR.

### METHODS

#### Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in each MdDNR-owned unit. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of each unit prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

#### Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the MIHP forms maintained at the MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information

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on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. For example, bridges owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration and recreation facilities maintained by county recreation departments were excluded from the current survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration contained in wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

### DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. Sites 18ST84 (Owens Site) and 18ST155 (Western Branch School Site) are located in Site 1. All other archeological sites and built resources are located in Site 2. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. The table includes all buildings/structures located within the boundaries of St. Mary's River State Park as identified by the park personnel in March 2003. The following text contains descriptions only for buildings, structures, and sites dated prior to 1960. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic maps, inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2002).

### PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

18ST84 (OWENS SITE) in Site 1 is described in the MHT archeological site files as a prehistoric lithic scatter dating from an unknown period (Bastian 1974). Brent and Joyce Weisman visited the site in 1974 and observed "a few quartzite chips and a possible quartzite core" (Weisman 1974). Tyler Bastian reported the site while employed by the Maryland Geological Survey in 1974. The site was identified during a non-systematic surface collection of a plowed field that was part of a Phase I survey. Bastian (1974) reported that the site had been disturbed by agricultural field plowing. The extent of site disturbance was reported as unknown.

The Owens Site area is located on a high terrace situated above a moderately steep slope. The site is located approximately fifty feet south of the lake waterline. A site visit on 21 March 2003 revealed that the location of the site might be substantially eroded

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though it is wooded and features moderately dense scrub undergrowth. Very little topsoil was noted on exposed ground surfaces and fire-reddened cobbles and fire-cracked rock were observed on the slope below the reported site location. It is likely that topsoil originating from upland areas is washing into the lakebed and carrying with it material from the site. Initially, MdDNR and RCGA predicted that the Owens Site would be located outside of St. Mary's River State Park boundaries. The Weismans noted that the site was located "out of watershed limits" (Weisman 1974). However, site observation revealed the likelihood that a portion of the site area falls within the park.

SITE 18ST258 (NORRIS V) is described in the MHT archeological site files as an Early Woodland lithic scatter. In 1981, Epperson identified the site through the recovery of several quartz lithic artifacts, including a contracting-stemmed projectile point/knife (PP/K) assigned a possible Calvert type variant (Epperson 1981). The tenuous identification of the PP/K indicates that the chronology of the site may not be accurate. The site is situated on a point of land at the head of a tributary to St. Mary's River southeast of Site 18ST257. At the time of the Epperson survey, the area was an active agricultural field.

On 18 March 2003, a team of archeologists from RCGA visited the site. The site is located on a terrace south of a drainage head that is a tributary of the St. Mary's River. The area is a plowed cornfield. Erosion of the site is a concern especially on the margins of the site that slope steeply to the drainage. No-till agriculture may help improve the stability of the soil.

### MULTI-COMPONENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

SITE 18ST254 (NORRIS I) is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The prehistoric components are associated with the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The site is located on a terrace overlooking St. Mary's River to the southwest and a first and second order tributary to the northwest. Epperson's survey of the area identified Site 18ST254 as a diffuse lithic scatter of primarily quartz (Epperson 1981). Epperson (1981) additionally reported recovering two quartz contracting stem PP/Ks that he attributed to Piscataway or Rossville types. Otter (1997) reported recovering a Morrow Mountain and a Lecroy type PP/K. The prehistoric occupation dated from the Early Archaic to the Late Archaic. There was no documentation of any Woodland occupation.

The historic component was identified as a single dwelling that dated from the late eighteenth through the mid nineteenth century. The historic artifacts recovered from the surface collection included ceramic sherds and handmade brick fragments that date from the early eighteenth century to the mid nineteenth centuries (Epperson 1981). Epperson's (1981) archival research indicated that the site area was part of Woolsey Manor, a proprietary leasehold granted to James Adams in 1743. It is not clear if the site was associated with any buildings that date from this period or if indeed any buildings existed in this area at the time (Epperson 1981). In 1997, Otter conducted archeological investigations of Site 18ST254 prior to the construction of a utility line. The investigation combined surface collection, shovel tests, test units, and mechanical stripping. A single post-hole feature was identified but no definitive function could be assigned (Otter 1997). Based on archival research and archeological investigations, Otter (1997) concluded that the site comprised an eighteenth-to-nineteenth century, tenant-occupied, earth-fast structure with a brick hearth. Finally, Otter (1997) indicated that the site continued into a wooded area. A determination for the site's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was not made by Otter or Epperson. The site has been plowed and, according to the site files, it is overgrown, wooded and a utility line is in the vicinity.

On 18 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site. The site is located in a fallow field. The field has been plowed in the past and no-till agriculture is now being practiced. Erosion may have impacted the site when it was actively tilled, as there is a significant hill slope to the northeast. It is unlikely that the construction of the utility line and corridor has impacted the site.

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SITE 18ST255 (NORRIS II) is a multi-component site with prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component is described as a Late Archaic short-term camp. The site is located immediately northeast of Site 18ST254 on a higher terrace and may be associated with it. In 1981, Epperson identified the prehistoric component through the recovery of debitage and four diagnostic projectile points or fragments during a pedestrian reconnaissance of the area (Epperson 1981). He attributed the projectile points to Piscataway and Lamoka types. The lithic material was primarily quartz with lesser amounts of quartzite and rhyolite (Epperson 1981). At the time of the 1981 Epperson survey, the site was in an active agricultural field planted in corn with heavily wooded areas on the slopes.

The historic component was identified as a possible eighteenth-to-nineteenth century house site. The site is located immediately northeast of Site 18ST254 on a higher terrace and may be associated with it. The historic assemblage comprised predominately white ware but also included pearlware, Chinese porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, red-bodied lead-glazed earthenware, hand-blown glass, and hand-made bricks (Epperson 1981). This assemblage places the historic component firmly in the nineteenth century, but with strong ties to the eighteenth century.

On 18 March 2003, a team of archeologists from RCGA visited the site. The area was an actively plowed agricultural field. Erosion is a minor problem especially along the steeper slopes to the northeast and southwest. An opportunistic pedestrian survey was conducted as the team crossed the field. Historic ceramics and glass were observed, but no prehistoric lithic artifacts were positively identified. If this field is going to continue to be used for agricultural purposes, it should be converted to a no-till field.

SITE 18ST257 (NORRIS IV) is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The prehistoric component is described as a Late Archaic to Early Woodland short-term camp. The site is located on a terrace east of 18ST256 overlooking a tributary of St. Mary's River. Epperson (1981) identified the site during a pedestrian reconnaissance through the collection of a small number of prehistoric lithic artifacts and historic ceramic sherds. The prehistoric sub-assemblage comprised debitage, two quartz Piscataway type and a Savannah River Broadsphear projectile points. The points indicate a Late Archaic occupation, but it is not clear how the site was associated with the Early Woodland period. In 1981, the site was in an active agricultural field. The historic occupation was identified as a nineteenth-century artifact scatter of unknown function. The historic assemblage comprised white ware, a kaolin pipe stem, and a glass button.

On 18 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site. The broad flat terrace was a plowed agricultural field of harvested corn. The southern edge of the terrace exhibited signs of extensive erosion; a dense sheet of gravel is located on the surface of the agricultural field below the terrace. No prehistoric artifacts were positively identified in a walk over of the site, although there were several quartz chunks visible on the surface. Historic domestic and architectural artifacts were observed during an expedient walk over of the site.

SITE 18ST264 (WATTS EXPECTATION) is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The prehistoric component is categorized as a sparse scatter of lithic artifacts. Epperson identified the site on a high terrace overlooking St. Mary's River to the east. The site is also south of 18ST263. The prehistoric component of the site is characterized as a diffuse scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage that was not collected (Epperson 1981). No prehistoric diagnostics were observed. The chronology and function of the site is still unknown. Additional archeological testing by Otter (1997) provided no information pertaining to the prehistoric component of the site. Otter (1997) believed the focus of the site was located west of the utility line right of way (ROW). The site files indicated that the area was plowed and was partially eroded. Epperson (1981) reported the area to be in a recently harvested cornfield.

The historic component is described as an eighteenth-century historic artifact scatter and possible house site. The historic component of the site is described as a historic artifact scatter that included architectural material, such as window glass and brick,



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and kitchen material, including white salt-glazed stoneware, early Chinese porcelain, lead-glazed red-bodied earthenware, and Westerwald type stoneware (the only artifact retained) (Epperson 1981). The architectural material indicated the possibility of a building in the area, while the ceramics indicated eighteenth-century occupation. Archival research indicated that the area was a leasehold granted to Joseph Cullison in 1743. The leasehold was patented by Kenelm Bolt Watts in 1790 and the site may reflect one or more of the five buildings that was part of the Watts estate (Epperson 1981). Otter (1997) came to a different conclusion. He recovered a low number of historic artifacts and no domestic material in the ROW and did not believe a domestic site existed in the ROW (Otter 1997). The confinement of the investigations to the ROW may have prevented Otter from recovering enough data to make an accurate interpretation of the overall site, but his conclusions of the tested area seemed valid. A test unit was excavated adjacent to the proposed placement of a utility pole and no features were encountered. Therefore, the construction of the utility line did not negatively impact the site.

On 19 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site. It is located in a broad flat upland terrace overlooking St. Mary's River to the west and a tributary to the south. The area is now a fallow field no longer used for agriculture. The placement of a utility pole did not impact the site; however, the use of the corridor as an ATV trail has caused minor erosion on the northern slope of the power corridor. Overall, there seems to be few other impacts to the site.

### AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

The JOSEPH BRENNAN NORRIS HOUSE (MIHP # SM-476) is a farmstead located north of Norris Road and west of Chancellors Run Road. The buildings located on the property form two distinct groups. The easternmost group contains a house, two sheds, four tobacco barns, a former animal pen, and a former corncrib. Further west along the edge of a field and accessed by an unpaved farm lane are a tobacco barn, a corncrib, and a collapsed tobacco barn. The property has been associated with the Norris family since 1897 and the agricultural outbuildings appear to be associated with the Norris family occupation (Hughes 1995).

The main house, constructed in 1933 (USGS 1939), replaced a farmhouse that burned during the early 1930s. The two-bay by three-bay, two-story, wood-frame house is oriented towards Norris Road. The foundation of the building is obscured by an applied metal skirt around the building. The foundation of the front porch is poured concrete and concrete block. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingles. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave has a box cornice with returns at the gable ends. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The windows are single units on the west elevation and paired units on the east elevation. A one-story screened porch spans the south elevation. The primary entry in the south elevation contains a four-light over three-wood panel door. A one-story shed addition projects from the west elevation. This addition was enclosed in 1968 and contains a six-panel wood door and two windows. The house is in good condition and unchanged since it was surveyed in 1995 (Hughes 1995).

A one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1940, is located north of the main house. The interior of the building is divided into two small rooms; one room once served as a meathouse (Hughes 1995). The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Paired doors are located in the south elevation. One five-panel wood door is extant. The building is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted on some wood members and rust was noted on the metal roof. One door is missing.

A one-story, wood-frame woodshed, constructed ca. 1940, is located west of the house. This building is open along the east elevation. The north, south, and west elevations are clad in horizontal wood siding. The saltbox roof is sheathed with standing-seam and corrugated metal. The building is in fair condition. Some evidence of deterioration in the wood members was noted.

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Agricultural outbuildings line the west side of an unpaved farm road located west of the house. These outbuildings are two tobacco barns converted to equipment sheds, a corncrib that most recently served as an animal pen, and an equipment shed that also last served as an animal pen. A third tobacco barn is located north of the house.

*The three wood-frame tobacco barns are similar in construction and date from 1940 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The foundations include concrete piers and poured concrete walls. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood boards. Some exterior hinges were noted selected exterior boards, but the ventilation occurred because the boards were not flush. The gambrel roofs are sheathed with standing-seam or corrugated metal. Two sets of paired hinged door are located in the long elevations, forming two interior aisles. All the barns are in fair condition. The barns were generally overgrown with vines. Some deterioration was noted along the foundations and in selected wood boards. Some exterior cladding was missing from the walls or roof. Often the doors were missing.*

The former corncrib, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story, wood-frame building that sits on a log sill supported on concrete-block piers. The exterior walls are clad in non-flush vertical wood boards that allow ventilation into the building. Flush vertical wood boards are found in the upper gables. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A single door is located in the east elevation. The building is in fair condition. The building was converted into an animal pen by removing the wood siding at the southeast corner. The door is missing. The building is overgrown with vines.

The former equipment shed, constructed 1940, is a one-story, wood-frame building that is post-in-ground construction. The exterior walls are clad in vertical flush wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A wide entry is located in the east elevation. The building is in fair condition. It is overgrown in vines and is bowed outward on the west elevation. The roofing is loose and peeling off. Some roofing sheets are missing. Deterioration was noted along the base of some of the vertical board siding. No doors are on the building.

Two of the three agricultural outbuildings located in a field at the end of the long unpaved farm lane northwest of the main house were standing. While these barns are standing on the former Norris property, which was purchased by the Norris family in 1897, the barns may be associated with archeological Site 18ST256, a site identified as a farmstead dating from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries.

The one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1900, rests on a log sill. The exterior walls are clad in flush vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single door opening is located in the east gable end. The building is in fair condition. The siding exhibits deterioration. The door is missing. The roofing is peeled back. The building leans to the north side and is overgrown with vines.

The wood-frame tobacco barn was constructed ca. 1900. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood boards; some boards are flush while others are not to allow ventilation. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal, while the shed addition along the east elevation is sheathed with corrugated metal. The interior framing members are post in ground. Paired openings are located in the long elevations, forming two aisles. One opening contained paired hinged wood doors. The condition of this barn is fair. Some siding was missing, other boards were loose. Deterioration was noted at the base of selected boards. The roofing was rusted and some roofing sheets were loose or missing. The structural members on the southeast corner of the building appear to be in danger of collapsing. The building is overgrown with vines.

SITE 18ST256 (NORRIS III) was identified by Epperson (1981) as a house site located in a grove of trees near extant agricultural outbuildings (Epperson 1981). The assemblage recovered by Epperson (1981) indicated the occupation to be from the early-to-mid nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Epperson did not document a chain of title for the property. The property



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may be the house site of a former owner or one of the Norris family houses on the property. On 18 March 2003, a team of archeologists from RCGA visited the site. The site seems to be different than that described by Epperson (1981). The house in the grove of trees appears to be a large push-pile with architectural debris and artifacts. This does not seem to be a house that collapsed in place. It is more likely to be a house that collapsed and the remains were bulldozed into one area. The archeological signature may be larger than the grove of trees that contains the debris pile. A scatter of historic artifacts was observed in the surrounding fields. A small, quartz, side-notched PP/K was identified and photographed in the agricultural field between the architectural rubble pile and a collapsed agricultural outbuilding. The PP/K may be associated with Site 18ST255. It would be advantageous to the preservation of the cultural resources if the agricultural field were converted to a no-till agricultural practice. Erosion is a minor problem. No other disturbances to the site were observed.

The former EVANS TENANT HOUSE (MIHP # SM-325) is the second farmstead located in the park. This property occupies an upland area west of the former Norris farm on the west side of St. Mary's River. Access to the property is a long unpaved farm lane off Indian Bridge Road. MdDNR purchased the 166-acre property from the Evans family in 1977. The property's earlier history is associated with the family of Benjamin Tippet, a prominent nineteenth-century St. Mary's County resident. Mr. Tippet served as a surveyor for the county and as a County Superintendent of Public Schools in 1874 (Hammett personal communication March 2003; Hammett 1994).

The former Tippet House is the oldest building in the complex and is dated to ca. 1842. When the building was surveyed in 1979 (Deale 1979), it was in fair condition. When visited in March 2003, the building is a ruin. The first-story exterior walls are barely standing. The standing walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The gable roof has collapsed. The two brick chimneys remain standing. A wood doorway is located in the east elevation. The door opening is falling outward and the wall is bowing because of the weight of the collapsed roof. The ruin is overgrown with vines.

A deteriorated, one-story, wood-frame, domestic outbuilding is located northwest of the former Tippet House. The framing incorporates log members and is post-in-ground construction. The exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding that was once flush. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A single entry is centered in the south elevation. The building is almost collapsed and is leaning. Some exterior cladding boards are missing; others are deteriorated. The door is missing.

The former Evans House, constructed in 1959, is a one-story, three-bay by three-bay, wood-frame. The house rests on a concrete pier foundation. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingles. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A one-bay porch is located on the south elevation. The porch has a gable roof supported on thin wood posts and a concrete floor with step. The house is vacant and is in fair condition. The asbestos shingles are cracked and chipped. The front and side doors are missing. Several windows have broken panes. A hole was noted through the roofing material.

A one-story, wood-frame garage, constructed in 1959, is located north of the house. The exterior walls are clad with corrugated metal siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A doorway is located in the south elevation. The garage is in poor condition. Sections of siding are missing on the west elevation. The doors are missing. The wood lintel over the doorway is cracked. The metal roofing and cladding are rusted. The building is leaning on its foundation and is overgrown with vines.

Five agricultural outbuildings are located northwest of the two houses. The post-in-ground tobacco barn noted on the 1979 MIHP form has collapsed straight downward and is a ruin. The remaining four agricultural outbuildings include two corncribs and two barns. The remaining buildings appear to date from ca. 1950 (USGS 1939, 1961). The complex was sited on the edge of a former agricultural field. Trees have grown up around the complex.

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The small corncrib is a one-story, wood-frame building that rests on a log sill. The exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A single entry is centered in the gable end. The building is in poor condition. The exterior cladding exhibits deterioration and missing boards. The metal roofing is rusted. The door is missing.

The larger corncrib/granary is a one-story, wood-frame construction that rests on a concrete pier foundation. The exterior walls along the front gable end and a portion of each side elevation are narrow vertical slats. The rear elevation is clad with flush wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single entry is located in the side elevation. The door is a vertical board wood door. The building is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in some wood members.

The smaller barn was last used as an equipment shed and animal pen. This two-story, wood-frame building rests on concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A large door opening is located in the side elevation. Window openings are evident in the building. One door of a pair remains in place; the door is constructed of vertical wood boards. The small barn is in poor condition. One corner of the building has collapsed. Many exterior boards are missing; others are deteriorated. The window glazing is missing. The wood members also appear to have insect damage.

The large tobacco barn is a wood-frame building that rests on a log sill supported by poured concrete piers along the gable elevations. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The barn originally had paired hinged doors in the center of the side elevations. These doors are missing. The building housed animals and three bays along the side elevation were removed to provide animal access. The building is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted on the cladding boards, the eave boards, and the corners of the sill. Some cladding boards were missing. The roofing was rusted.

The grave of Benjamin Tippet's brother was reported as being located on the property (Hammett personal communication March 2003). This site was reported as being a slab located under a crabapple tree. This grave was not located during the survey conducted in March 2003.

**Isolated Tobacco Barns**

The former DEMENT FARMSTEAD is marked by two resources: an isolated tobacco barn and a bomb shelter. The former Dement tobacco barn, constructed ca. 1944 (USGS 1939, is west of an unpaved lane off Indian Bridge Road. Currently the barn is located in a wooded area. The one-story, wood-frame barn occupies a T-shaped ground plan. The interior framing incorporates wood saplings and milled lumber. The foundation walls under the gable-roof section of the barn are poured concrete. The framing of the shed addition is post-in-ground construction. The exterior walls of the barn are clad in vertical wood boards. No exterior hinges were noted. The barn has a gable roof over the main barn. A shed roof addition spans the west elevation. The roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal. Two entries each are located in the east and west elevations, forming two aisles on the interior. A raised floor is located between the aisles. The doors are missing. A one-story, gable-roof stripping shed clad in plywood projects from the center of the east elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Most recently the barn served as a stable for cattle. The barn is in fair condition. Structural failure was noted on the south end where the shed addition is pulling away from the gable ridge. Gaps in the metal roofing were noted. Deterioration was noted in the siding of the stripping shed and the corrugated metal roof was rusted.

The bomb shelter, constructed ca. 1960, was built in the east side of a ravine and was oriented west. The shelter was initially excavated, a concrete slab poured, then the concrete-block walls were constructed. The structure was capped with a concrete roof and topped with earth. The bomb shelter measures approximately 19 x 19 ft. The structure contains a hall, a closet, two rooms,

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and a bathroom. The interior ceiling and floor were finished with plywood. The bomb shelter is in fair condition. The plywood is deteriorating and water is penetrating the walls and roof. The door is missing. The bomb shelter was one of three such structures constructed in St. Mary's County (Ranger House March 2003; Mazurek 1999).

The former FAIRMAY TOBACCO BARN #1, constructed ca. 1944, is located near a parking lot off Indian Bridge Road. The extant barn was one of two barns; the second barn burned during the early 1990s (Frere March 2003). The one-story, wood-frame, three-bay barn has exterior walls clad in vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Each elevation has a wide door opening in the center of each façade. The door openings contained paired hinged wood doors; a few doors were missing. The condition of the barn is fair. The building is missing doors. Deterioration was noted on a few wood members. The building is set on the edge of the woods and is overgrown.

The former SICKLE TOBACCO BARN, constructed ca. 1900, is located off Indian Bridge Road near the northwest corner of the park. The barn is sited in a former agricultural field that contains small pine trees and shrubby growth. The wood-frame barn is post-in-ground construction with large log sills. The foundation under some of the framing members is augmented with poured concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood siding; no exterior hinges were noted. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Two sets of paired wood doors are located in the east and west elevations. Single doors are located in the north and south elevations. The building is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in the sills, in select vertical boards, and in the doors. Doors were missing in the one of the openings in a side elevation and at one end. The vertical wood boards on the cladding need to be railed.

The former DORSEY TOBACCO BARN, constructed in 1946, is located south of Norris Road near Chancellors Run Road. The one-story, wood-frame barn rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad in non-flush vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Paired hinged doors are located in the centers of the side elevations, forming a single central aisle. The doors are constructed of wood boards. The building is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted in some framing and cladding members. Some metal roofing sheets were missing. The doors were missing.

**FUNERARY**

The WATTS CEMETERY is located east of a powerline corridor that traverses the park southwest to northeast in the southeastern portion of the park. The cemetery is northeast of a farm or logging road accessed off Indian Bridge Road. This road is currently utilized by recreational all-terrain vehicle users, hunters, and hikers. The cemetery is located in a moderately wooded area consisting of pines and hardwoods with some scrub undergrowth. The graveyard exhibited no evidence of ornamental foliage and the surrounding landscape appeared fairly undisturbed although it is likely that agricultural and logging activities had occurred in the area in the past.

Three headstones are located in this cemetery. Each headstone exhibits distinct style traits and inscription types. Each headstone has been carved from a stone tablet. The northern headstone is a tablet with only a slight rounding of the squared off shoulders and a flat peak. The stone marks the grave of Ann Watts who died in 1848 aged sixty-three years. This headstone is decorated with a carved willow and urn motif. These features are typical of the Greek Revival style dating from the early-to-mid nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:373). The willow tree symbolized mourning, while the urn, a vessel used to contain human remains following cremation, symbolized death (Anonymous 2003; Deetz 2003). The central headstone commemorates Lydia B. Dent, who died at nearly twenty-four and one-half years. The date of death is obscured by headstone erosion. The central headstone features a concave, mansard-shouldered tablet below the flat, squared off peak. This is the only headstone paired with a rectangular footstone. The southern stone commemorates Lydia W. Dent who died in 1836 at an age that is illegible due to headstone erosion. The southern headstone has fully rounded shoulders and peak.



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The condition of the graveyard is fair. The graveyard appears to have been occasionally maintained by visitors. Brush had been cleared away and a fallen headstone has been propped up with timber sometime within the recent past. No evidence of a fence around the graveyard was observed and all stones appear to be lightly eroded.

### DOMESTIC

SITE 18ST248 (DORSEY I) is described in the MHT archeological site files as a single dwelling and barn that date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Epperson (1981) identified the site during a Phase I archeological survey in anticipation of the construction of a second reservoir in the St. Mary's River Watershed. The Epperson (1981) survey included intensive pedestrian reconnaissance and limited shovel testing. Epperson (1981) reported that during winter 1975-1976, the house and barn associated with Site 18ST248 were burned by the Department of Natural Resources for public safety concerns. The buildings appeared on the 1901 USGS 15 minute Leonardtown Quadrangle and Epperson recovered white ware ceramic sherds (Epperson 1981). Both facts supported dating the site from the nineteenth century. However, Epperson (1981) also reported collecting a single, Rhenish blue on gray salt glazed stoneware fragment, which dates from the eighteenth century. No shovel tests were excavated and the exact date of occupation is unclear. The site is located on a high terrace overlooking St. Mary's River to the west. St. Mary's River is the closest permanent water source. Several seasonal runoff drainages dissect the slope below the terrace. It was reported that Ranger Gerald Sword took detailed photographs of the house and barn prior to their razing (Epperson 1981).

On 18 March 2003, a team from RCGA visited the site to observe its condition. The site is located west of a plowed agricultural field on a terrace overlooking St. Mary's River to the west. A dry laid brick well approximately 1 – 1.5 m (3.3 – 4.9 ft) in diameter by about 2 m (6.6 ft) deep was identified and recorded. In addition, some ornamental vegetation was observed. An exhaustive pedestrian reconnaissance failed to identify any foundation or other structural features. The area is moderately dense in secondary and tertiary re-growth that included mixed hardwoods and greenbriar. Modern refuse is scattered across the site area. No impacts to the site area were observed at this time. The re-growth is the only landscape change since the burning of the house and barn.

SITE 18ST260 (DORSEY II) is characterized in the MHT archeological site files as a nineteenth-to-twentieth-century single dwelling. The site is located on a flat terrace directly south of Site 18ST248 overlooking a tributary of St. Mary's River. Epperson (1981) conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance of the area in conjunction with subsurface investigations. Epperson recovered only twentieth-century artifacts. He additionally reported the presence of rough-cut fieldstone and hand-molded bricks. No structure was depicted on the 1952 and 1964 aerial photos and no further archival research was conducted (Epperson 1981). On 18 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site area. The area is in a planted pine forest. The trees appear to be 20 to 30 years old. An intensive pedestrian reconnaissance failed to locate any evidence of the site. The thick accumulation of detritus on the ground surface has obscured the visibility to the point that only subsurface investigations would identify the site. Impacts to the site may result from root growth as the pine trees mature.

SITE 18ST262 (HAYNIE II) is characterized in the MHT archeological site files as a nineteenth-century single dwelling. The site was identified by Epperson based on information provided by Ranger Tom Haynie (Epperson 1981). The site is located on a high terrace overlooking Site 18ST261 to the south. No effort has been made to link the two sites. However, 18ST262 is the closest known structure and it is likely that they are related. Epperson (1981) described the site as heavily overgrown with a large quantity of hand-molded brick. A single fragment of white ware was recovered. No subsurface investigations were conducted and the date of the site was based on the single white ware fragment and the hand-made bricks (Epperson 1981). Epperson (1981) additionally reported that the building did not appear on the 1901 USGS quad map or the 1954 and 1962 aerial photos. On 18-19 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site. Site 18ST262 is located northeast of the Watts Cemetery on a broader terrace.

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The visible remains of the site consist of two large brick piles and ornamental vegetation. The site appears to be in the same condition as reported by Epperson. Archival research into the chain of title may link the site to the cemetery and ascertain the age of the historic site. Sub-surface investigations are needed to determine the eligibility of the site for the NRHP. No impacts to the site were observed. The only cause for concern may be root intrusion.

WHITE MARSH (MIHP # SM-142) is a nineteenth-century house site built by the Duke family and located east of Indian Bridge Road. This house site was reported as demolished in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Inventory Form prepared in 1995 (Hughes 1995). Currently the site is located in the middle of a planted pine plantation.

### INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

SITE 18ST259 (INDIAN BRIDGE MILL) is classified as saw and gristmill complex that dates from the middle of the eighteenth into the late-nineteenth century. The site is located on St. Mary's River south of its confluence with Jarboesville Run. In 1981, Epperson identified the site with the help of Allen Cecil, the grandson of the last operator of the mill (Epperson 1981). According to Epperson (1981), the mill complex included the mill and nine associated buildings. A flood reportedly destroyed the mill during the early 1890s, but the other buildings continued to be used (Epperson 1981). None of the buildings are standing and the mill foundation can only be seen during drought conditions when the water level is low (Epperson 1981). The MHT archeological site files indicated that some portion of the site has been graded. Epperson did not document the grading, and it is unclear what part of the site was graded. The date of abandonment of the associated structures was not documented.

On 19 March 2003, an archeological team from RCGA visited the site. The area is wooded in a mature secondary forest with dense undergrowth of green briars along the river's edge. An expansive earthen mill dam is located northeast of Indian Bridge Mill Road. The dam trends northwest to southeast and has been washed away at the crossing of St. Mary's River and in the northwest at the crossing of an unnamed tributary. This may be the location of the mill. The area between Indian Bridge Mill Road and the dam is a wetland and pond. The location of the nine associated buildings is not known and no evidence was seen. The area seems to be stable and the effects of erosion have not significantly impacted the site.

SITE 18ST263 (WATTS MILL) is described in the MHT archeological site files as a gristmill that dates from the eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The site is located on the St. Mary's River at its confluence with a tributary southwest of Site 18ST254. Epperson (1981) identified the site and attributed the mill to Kenelm Bolt Watts ca. 1780. The site consists of a 400 ft long extant dam associated with a dam up river (Epperson 1981). Epperson (1981) also reported no traces of a mill-race or other likely hydrologic features downstream but, a 30 ft wide gap may be the mill location. Epperson (1981) did not test the mill area and did not recover any artifacts. He attributed the demise of the mill to a flood in 1817 after which the mill was abandoned (Epperson 1981). He made no mention of the disposition of the several associated buildings. The MHT archeological site files indicated the site condition to be overgrown and wooded. Epperson made no mention of the site's overall condition. In 2003, the dam remained the only visible trace of the site. This may have been impacted by the construction of the utility line corridor and its subsequent use as an all terrain vehicle (ATV) trail. The majority of the dam is located in the woods and does not appear to be in danger of further impact. The site essentially remains the same as when described by Epperson (1981).

SITE 18ST261 (HAYNIE I) is described in the MHT archeological site files as an alcohol still and sawmill that dates from the early twentieth century. The site was identified by Epperson through information obtained by Ranger Tom Haynie (Epperson 1981). Epperson additionally reported that he observed the remains of a steel boiler, dry laid brick dam, sawdust pile and a tin can midden. Epperson (1981) believed that the boiler was part of a reportedly illegal still that was dismantled with dynamite and the other features were part of a temporary sawmill. He collected no artifacts and conducted no additional research (Epperson 1981). The site is located along the bank of a tributary of St. Mary's River to the east. On 18-19 March 2003, an archeological team from

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RCGA visited the site area. The area is a myriad of very small braided streams and low wetlands. A low earthen berm constructed during the placement of the utility line to the west may have affected the flow rate of the stream. A gridded walkover of the area was conducted and there was no evidence of the site in the area where it is mapped. The site may be located further downstream where, at the time of the RCGA survey, it was inundated. A more intensive reconnaissance of the area east of the mapped site area may locate the ephemeral site.

### EDUCATION

18ST155 (WESTERN BRANCH SCHOOL SITE) at Site 1 was described as the location of the early twentieth-century Western Branch School. The neighboring landowner and Mrs. Regina Hammett identified the concentration as the location of the "Old School" (Weisman 1974). Brent and Joyce Weisman visited the site in 1974 during a non-systematic surface collection that was a component of a Phase I survey and observed a brick concentration. The Weismans reported that the site was located at a corner of the neighboring landowners field, "a few feet into the woods" (Weisman 1974). Tyler Bastian (1974) reported the site while employed by the Maryland Geological Survey. The Western Branch School site is located on a high terrace in a wooded upland environment. This location is elevated above and approximately four hundred feet southeast of a small intermittent feeder stream that flows into the southern bank of St. Mary's River State Park Lake. MdDNR and RCGA initially predicted that the site would be located outside of St. Mary's River State Park boundaries. The Weismans noted that the site was located "out of watershed limits" (Weisman 1974). Bastian (1974) reported that agricultural field plowing had disturbed the site. RCGA site visit on 21 March 2003 revealed the likelihood that a portion of the site area falls within the park, although no brick concentrations were noted. This lack of observation may be due to leaf detritus burial or removal of above ground resource components from the landscape.



Table of Resources at St. Mary's River State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
18ST155	155	Western Branch School		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Education	School	schoolhouse	Late 19th, Early 20th c	Unknown	Site-1		Site 1	
18ST248	248	Dorsey I		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	18th?, Mid 19th, Late 19th, 20th c	Unknown	Site-1			
18ST254	254	Norris I		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Camp/ Single Dwelling	short-term camp/ house	Early Archai c, Middle Archai c, Late Archai c?, Early Woodl and, Late 18th, Early 19th, Mid 19th c	Unknown	Site-1		MHT correspondence 23 April 1982	
18ST255	255	Norris II		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Camp/ Single Dwelling	short-term camp/ house	Late Archai c, 18th, 19th c	Unknown	Site-1			

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
18ST256	256	Norris III		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Single Dwelling	farmstead	19th c	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST257	257	Norris IV		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Camp	short-term camp	Late Archaic c, Early Wood and, 19th c	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST258	258	Norris V		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Early Wood and	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST259	259	Indian Bridge Mill	Milbourns	St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	grist & saw mill	Mid 18th, Late 18th, 19th c	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST260	260	Dorsey II		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th, Early 20th c	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST261	261	Haynie I		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	still & saw mill	Early 20th c	Unkno wn	Site-1		
18ST262	262	Haynie II		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	19th, Early 20th?	Unkno wn	Site-1		

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
18ST263	263	Watts Mill		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	grist mill	Mid 18th, Late 19th, Early 19th c	Unknown	Site-1		MHT correspondence 23 April 1982	
18ST264	264	Watts Expectation		St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter/historic artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown, 18th c	Unknown	Site-1			
18ST84				St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Unknown	Unknown	lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Unknown	Site-1		Site 1	
SM-142		White Marsh, site		St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Indian Bridge Road (MD 471)	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1825-1840	Demo'd	Site-1		MIHP form reported as demolished by 1995.	
SM-325	17		Former Evans House	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1959	Fair	Building-1		not on 1961 USGS map	
SM-325			Former Evans Garage	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1959	Poor	Building-1			
SM-325		Clark Evans Tenant House (Benjamin Tippet House)	Former Evans House	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1842	Ruin	Site-1		Deteriorated to point of ruin.	

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-476	2	Joseph Brennan Norris House (Long Old Fields)		St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellor's Run Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1933	Good	Building-1	on 1939 USGS map, on 1961 USGS map	
SM-476			Former Norris Corncrib	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Storage	corncrib	1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Equipment Shed	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Storage	shed	1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Barn 1	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Barn 2	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Barn 3	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Barn 4	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1900	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476	015		Former Norris Barn 5 (Shed)	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Storage	shed	ca. 1900	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476	016		Former Norris Barn 6	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/S ubsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1900	Ruin	Site-1	Ruin	

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-476			Former Norris Outbuilding/Meachouse	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding ca. 1940	ca. 1940	Fair	Building-1		
SM-476			Former Norris Woodshed	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed ca. 1940	ca. 1940	Fair	Building-1		
	008		Fairmay Tobacco Barn 1	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1944	Fair	Building-1	Nothing in this location on 1939 USGS Leonardtown map	
	007		Former Dement Tobacco Barn	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1944	Fair	Building-1	Nothing in this location on 1939 USGS Leonardtown map	
	009		Fairmay Tobacco Barn 2	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1944	Demo'd	Site-1	Burned early 1990s	
	010		Dorsey Frame Barn	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Norris Road, off Chancellors Run Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	1946	Fair	Building-1	On 1961 USGS map, nearby house on 1939 USGS map	
	006		Former Dement House	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1951	Demo'd	Site-1	K. Freire reported as demolished.	

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	003		Former Watermole n House	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1957	Demol'd	Site-1	K. Frere reported as demolished. Parcels 25, 26, 30.	
	004		Former Miner House (Former Ratcliffe House)	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	21730 Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1962	Fair			
	005		Former Miner Shed (Former Ratcliffe Shed)	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	1962				
	029		Boat Ramp Comfort Station	St. Mary's County	Hollywood		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor recreation	comfort station	1988	Good		Located at Lake (Site 1)	
			Watts Cemetery	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Funerary	Cemetery	cemetery	19th c	Fair	Site-1		
	021		Sickle Tobacco Barn	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1900	Poor	Building-1	Complex on 1961 USGS map, possible 1933-36, poss 1901 USGS map	
			Former Evans Domestic Outbuilding	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 1900	Ruin	Site-1	Deteriorated to point of ruin.	

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Table of Resources at St. Mary's River State Park

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT Name	MdDNR Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	019		Former Evans Tobacco Barn 2 (Large)	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/S subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1950	Fair	Building- 1	on 1961 USGS map; nearby house on 1901 and 1939 USGS maps	
	020		Former Evans Tobacco Barn 3 (Small)	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/S subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1950	Poor	Building- 1		
			Former Evans Small Corncrib	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/S subsistence	Processing	corncrib	ca. 1950	Poor	Building- 1		
			Former Evans Large Corncrib	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/S subsistence	Processing	corncrib	ca. 1950	Fair	Building- 1		
			Bomb shelter	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	bombshelt er	ca. 1960	Poor	Structure- 1		
	018		Former Evans Tobacco Barn 1	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture/S subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	late 19th c	Ruin	Site-1	Collapsed in ruin.	
			Combs Barn	St. Mary's County	Hollywood	Off Indian Bridge Road	Agriculture- Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	Unkno wn	Ruin	Site-1	Ruin	

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## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1968

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

### SUMMARY

St. Mary's River State Park is located in central St. Mary's County, north of Great Mills and west of Lexington Park. The park was proposed during the late 1960s to provide flood control for Great Mills and recreation opportunities for county residents and tourists. The park originally was planned to encompass several discontinuous areas as part of a flood control project. Only two areas for the flood control project were acquired and only one site became a lake as originally planned. Site 1 is located north of Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5). Although Site 1 was part of the park, it currently is classified as the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area. Saint Mary's River State Park, formerly known as Site 2, is located between Indian Bridge Road (MD Rte 471) and Chancellors Run Road (MD Rte 237). St. Mary's River State Park, contains 2,124 acres, of which approximately 1,445 acres are designated Maryland wildland (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002).

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate St. Mary's River State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), collectively and individually. The National Register eligibility of archeological sites was not evaluated as part of this study.

Acquisition of the property that became St. Mary's River State Park began during the late 1960s. The lake that is now the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area was completed in 1975. Land acquisition for St. Mary's River State Park occurred between 1968 and 1983. Though intensive recreation development of the park was proposed in 1976 and again in 1988 and 1992, the only park improvements constructed include an access road and boat launching facilities during the 1980s at Site 1 and the intensive recreation facilities constructed during the 1980s by St. Mary's County on the east side of the park off Chancellors Run Road. The county recreation facilities are not owned or maintained by MdDNR.

The management practices that have shaped St. Mary's River State Park are not yet fifty years old. Thus, St. Mary's River State Park as defined by its 2003 legal boundaries would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as a historic district under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The park landscape has been managed primarily for its value as a watershed, for passive recreation, and for wildlife habitat. No built resources owned and maintained by MdDNR associated with the theme of public recreation are located within the park boundaries, since none have been constructed. The designation of 1,445 acres of the park as a state wildland will preclude future development on those acres. Although the initial plan was to create a flood control lake along the main branch of the river that bisects the park, the plan was never implemented. St. Mary's River State Park as an entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a state park. The evaluation of the dam constructed in 1975 for the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area (formerly Site 1 of the park) is outside the scope of this investigation.

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The built resources located within the park boundaries were transferred with the property to MdDNR. The buildings and structures comprise two agricultural complexes with houses and agricultural outbuildings and four isolated tobacco barns dispersed throughout the former agricultural areas of the park. Although agriculture and timbering were the primary historical uses of the land within the park, the former agricultural use of the land has been obscured in the western half of the park by allowing the natural succession to regrow in abandoned farm fields and conscious planting of pine trees in select areas. The former primary agricultural areas within the park are widely dispersed and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The landscape in the park is not an historic designed landscape that was consciously designed, nor does it exhibit the characteristics of an historic vernacular landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Thus, the landscape and the buildings contained in St. Mary's River State Park do not possess the required significance to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

The majority of standing built resources date from the twentieth century. The individual buildings themselves represent a range of simple, mostly agricultural outbuildings that are not significant examples of their physical design, type, period, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C. The few nineteenth-century building resources located within the park, including the Clark Evans Tenant House (SM-325), associated outbuilding, and a tobacco barn are ruins. Few elements of those buildings survive to illustrate their historic appearance or their distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C. These resources should be evaluated for their information potential (Criterion D).

### RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to St. Mary's County and St. Mary's River State Park have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

### PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Current knowledge of the archeological resources within St. Marys River State Park is limited to information obtained during two archeological surveys. In 1980, Terrance W. Epperson conducted a Phase I archeological prior to construction of a lake on St. Mary's River. This federally-funded project was proposed to inundate 940 acres (Epperson 1981). These investigations included archival research, informant interviews, pedestrian reconnaissance, and subsurface investigations. Epperson identified 12 archeological sites within the boundaries of St. Mary's River State Park. In 1997, Edward Otter conducted archeological investigations along a proposed utility line corridor that traversed the state park. Otter conducted limited shovel testing and test unit excavation of four of the previously identified archeological sites (Otter 1997). Otter's work was confined to the utility line ROW and provided little additional information on the sites.

#### Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-6,500 B.C.)

Temporally, the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period has been defined as the millennia extending between approximately 12,000 and 6,500 B.C. Investigations at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley have suggested that human adaptive patterns remained relatively constant throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1983). Treatment of the traditional Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods as a cultural continuum, rather than as a series of discrete cultural phases linked to specific lithic technologies, diverges from regionally defined temporal approaches such as the Southern Maryland Archaeological Resource Management Plan. However, the authors of that plan have pointed out that "these designated time periods associated with

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particular phases and projectile point styles are somewhat arbitrary in their beginning and ending dates," and that the above-cited plan was intended only to "suggest a general time frame within which change may be discussed" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:41).

The environmental setting for the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. The climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are thought to be broadly applicable to the study area (Steponaitis 1983). Episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Steponaitis (1983:39) has suggested that the Late Glacial vegetational assemblage along the upper Patuxent River drainage "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas."

During the Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode, the climate gradually moderated, with warmer summer temperatures and continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response to these climatic changes. Carbone (1976:186) suggested that "coniferous and deciduous elements" expanded, and "open habitats" grew smaller, and that a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest probably prevailed on the valley floors and foothills.

Diagnostics of the early phases of the period include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile points; Palmer, Kirk, Warren, and other side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic represent the later stages of the period (Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). Most of these point types have been found on the Western Shore, but usually as isolated finds. Paleo-Indian components from undisturbed contexts also are virtually unknown within lower Southern Maryland on the western shore. The largest concentrations of Paleo-Indian bifaces have been identified in the upper riverine areas of the Patuxent watershed "beyond the contemporary tidal front along the Patuxent, and from Zekiah Swamp in adjacent Charles County," a pattern that suggests that Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites may represent "an early focus on fluvial headwater environments" (Reeve et al. 1991:32).

In St. Mary's County, Pogue and Smolek (1985:38) have attributed the relative scarcity of Paleo-Indian sites in the region to sea level rise that inundated sites located along the lower reaches of rivers during the period. Based on current understanding of the phenomenon of sea level rise, it is estimated that 12,000 years ago, sea levels were approximately 33.53 m (110 ft) lower than today (Pogue 1983:9), and that, as recently as 5,000 BP, sea levels within the Chesapeake estuaries were 9.14 m (30 ft) lower than they are today. Today's numerous bay tributaries would not have existed in their present form at that time, and present day shoreline areas would have comprised interior uplands. Hence, it is not surprising that few Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded within these bay shoreline areas (Pogue and Smolek 1985:17-18, 21).

Six site types generally are recognized for the Mid-Atlantic Paleo-Indian settlement system, and (Gardner 1979, 1983; Custer 1984): (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. Although traditional views of Paleo-Indian settlement suggest that high-quality lithics were a focal point that dictated settlement patterns, recent research indicates that the factors that structured land use at this time were more varied (McAvoy 1992; Dent 1995).

Traditional views of the post-Pleistocene period have held that hunting formed a large component of the human subsistence strategy (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). While the available faunal assemblage of this period may have included some extinct species of megafauna, the extent to which humans relied upon such animals has been a topic of some debate (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982). As the climate moderated, the faunal assemblage certainly changed, and may have included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986). More recent studies have suggested that resources gained through generalized foraging also provided a substantial portion of the diet. Subsistence-related remains recovered from Paleo-



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Indian sites include beaver, fish, large bird, carbonized wild fruit seeds and nuts (Grimes et al. 1984; Kooper et al. 1980; McNett et al. 1977; McNett 1985; Adovasio et al. 1983; Dent and Kaufman 1985). The identification of these remains and reevaluation of other archeological data have led many researchers to view Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic people as flexible generalists (Curran 1987) or as generalized foragers (Meltzer 1984; Meltzer and Smith 1986).

During the traditionally defined Early Archaic period, settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed significantly from the adaptive strategies of the Paleo-Indian period (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Stewart 1980). However, by the Kirk Phase, the regional settlement/subsistence regime seems to have begun to incorporate a more diversified resource base, which perhaps can be viewed as transitional to the Archaic. In Southern Maryland, Reeve et al. (1991:32) observed an increase in the numbers of Early Archaic sites, suggesting that prehistoric populations grew rapidly during this period.

### Archaic Period (6,500-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C., and included the traditionally defined Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.). Middle Archaic diagnostics include bifurcated St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha projectile points, as well as stemmed and lanceolate forms such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). From the beginning of this period until about 5,000 BP, the climate moderated and became more humid; it then cooled slightly (Custer 1984:62-63). Gardner (1978:47) observed that:

"By 6,500 B.C., [the] Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources."

Relatively few archeological sites containing Middle Archaic artifacts have been examined on the Western Shore (Wesler et al. 1981). To some extent, the paucity of sites from this period probably is due, once again, to inundation of the lower river areas caused by sea level rise during the Middle Holocene. Wilke and Thompson (1976) have argued that Archaic populations probably were small, dispersed, and mobile; that their movements were dictated by seasonal access to resources; and that remains of Archaic period occupations would be widely scattered. On the Southern Maryland peninsula, Middle Archaic occupation appears to have focused on swamps at the headwaters of major stream drainages (Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). Several Archaic period sites have been identified in the Zekiah Swamp along the headwaters of the Wicomico River in nearby Charles County (Reeve et al. 1991:33; Polglase et al. 1990:7), although these have not been studied in detail.

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000 - 700 B.C.) "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2o C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Open grasslands reappeared, and oak-hickory forests covered the valley floors and hillsides. The environmental changes presented new opportunities for resource exploitation. Dent (1995:165) has observed that the Late Archaic presents a settlement system of seasonal aggregation and dispersion, with a higher degree of sedentism in zones of higher resource diversity. The period generally is best known for a heavy use of forest resources; however, in shoreline settings, available resources also would have included shellfish and fish. Indeed, shell middens first appear in the Chesapeake region during the latter portion of the Late Archaic period. These middens continued throughout the Woodland period, often in the same locations. The large shell middens identified along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries appear to result from many seasons of bivalve collection. Thus, a sub-sistence pattern characterized by intensive foraging within somewhat constricted localized areas probably characterized the adaptive strategy of Late Archaic populations (Pogue 1983:12; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). In the counties of Southern Maryland's Western Shore, the Late Archaic settlement pattern has been defined by scattered campsites focused on major rivers (Reeve et al. 1991:35; Wesler et al. 1981:181).

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Late Archaic diagnostics within the Chesapeake Bay region are thought to include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island and Lackawaxen projectile point types and steatite vessels (Hughes 1980; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44; Custer 1988; Reeve et al. 1991:35). The true meaning of this regional cultural assemblage has been the subject of some debate. Steponaitis (1986) contended that these finds illustrate an amalgamation of three cultural traditions in Southern Maryland at this time: the Piedmont, the Laurentian, and the Southeast (Reeve et al. 1991:35). Custer (1984:79), however, does not accept the broadspear and fishtail styles as cultural markers, but interprets them as "a distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people." He feels that such points are cutting tools, and he postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen (locally, Holmes) point continued as the associated diagnostic projectile point type through the Late Archaic.

### Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1638)

The Woodland Period extends roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. While it has been customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 BP as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities continued to take place during this period (Carbone 1976, 1982; Bryson and Wendland 1967:281). These short-term climatic variations may have generated periods of environmental stress during transitions between climatic episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). In the Mid-Atlantic region, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland period have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982) and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 to 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Regionally diagnostic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and sand-tempered Accokeek wares. Wesler et al. (1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Impressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although some researchers have argued that Popes Creek ceramics are associated more closely with Middle Woodland occupations (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1981). Reeve et al. (1991:36), noting that Popes Creek ceramics rarely have been recovered from sites in the lower Patuxent region, have hypothesized that the presence or absence of this ceramic type may be indicative of a prehistoric cultural boundary.

Two settlement pattern models have been proposed for the Late Archaic - Early Woodland Periods on the Inner Coastal Plain (Gardner 1982:58-60). The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units came together seasonally along both freshwater and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and then dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps to exploit other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggests that the same population formed both macro- and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and saltwater zones, and moved laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis. The relative abundance of shell midden sites bordering the Chesapeake region's tidewater estuaries and creeks (Wilke and Thompson 1976) may represent a sedentary winter phase of this seasonally-based settlement pattern. In St. Mary's County, the archeological site forms for terrestrial sites near the project area indicate that nearly every prehistoric site in this area contains at least some oyster shell.

The Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D.1000) was characterized by the appearance of shell-tempered and net-impressed ceramics; the continued elaboration of specialized exchange networks in some areas; and the intensification of food gathering and use of estuarine resources. Diagnostic artifacts of the early Middle Woodland include Accokeek ceramics, Rossville and projectile points. In Southern Maryland, the fact that non-local lithic materials frequently are found in Middle Woodland artifact assemblages has been used by Steponaitis (1986:287) to support the thesis of an inter-regional exchange networks.

The later Middle Woodland period seems to reflect a retrenchment in terms of both sociopolitical and material complexity. Diagnostic late Middle Woodland artifacts include a series of projectile points, such as the Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Some of these may have been employed as arrow tips; the bow may have been introduced around A.D. 500. Diagnostic ceramics in the



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Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics. Mockley is characterized by shell temper, a break from the lithic temper tradition of the Early Woodland period (Custer et al. 1989).

Middle Woodland subsistence is thought to have depended heavily on riverine and estuarine resources, and preferred site locations shifted dramatically toward the coastal zones during this period. Populations appear to have become considerably less mobile (Steponaitis 1986:286-287), although no definite evidence for horticulture has been found in the region for this period. On the Western Bay Shore, based upon the occupations revealed at the Patterson and Otter II sites in Calvert County, Reeve et al. (1991:37-38) have postulated that extended families may have occupied residential sites along the brackish estuaries during the winter months. These family units joined others in upriver or Piedmont zones during milder seasons in order to exploit a variety of lithic and other resources (Reeve et al. 1991:37-38).

By A.D. 1000, profound changes had occurred in the lifestyles of the people living in the Middle Atlantic region. The appearance of sedentary villages and agriculture, and the distribution of established long-range exchange networks, resulted in altered settlement patterns during the Late Woodland. Increasing diversity in ceramic styles, settlement organization, and mortuary practices suggest gradual differentiation into the diverse cultural and linguistic groups broadly resembling those observed by Europeans in the seventeenth century. However, two definitive sub-periods are discernable within the Late Woodland period. The early Late Woodland was characterized by the introduction and rapid acceptance of the maize-beans-squash horticultural system, a subsistence change that took place during the Neo-Atlantic climatic optimum (A.D. 900 – 1200/1300). Early Late Woodland sites were not fortified and they tended to be located on or near prime agricultural land (Hay et al. 1987). In contrast, the terminal Woodland, corresponding to the Pacific I climatic minimum, was characterized by a decrease in the number of sites, a nucleation of the populations, and the fortification of villages.

On the outer Coastal Plain, shell tempered Townsend ceramics dominated during the Late Woodland period after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18), while crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware, often associated with the historically known Piscataway Indians, was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Clark 1980:8; Egloff and Potter 1982:112; Potter 1993). Shell-tempered Yeocomico ware is found primarily in the lower Potomac River valley where it is sometimes associated with a local Indian group known as the Yaocomico (Waselkov 1982; Potter 1993). Triangular projectile points also are diagnostic for the Woodland period, and they persisted until European contact.

Wilke and Thompson (1976) have noted that Late Woodland midden sites are less numerous and have suggested that this relative scarcity may be due to a diminished reliance on seasonal resources and to the contamination of the estuarine environment by soil run-off produced by the adoption of full-blown horticulture. On the other hand, Steponaitis (1986:288) hypothesized that the enlargement of prehistoric populations encouraged by intense agricultural production may have limited more traditional hunting and gathering activity. Data from the Stearns site (18CV17) in Calvert County, however, indicate that locally available floral and faunal resources, including oysters, white perch, blue crab, hickory, oak, and black walnut, were used to supplement the food resources obtained from intensified agricultural production (Reeve et al. 1991:44).

The period after A.D. 1500 was characterized by increasing social and political centralization among many native Algonquian groups of the Virginia-Maryland Tidewater. Ethnohistoric and archeological data suggests that the Piscataway, Patowomeke, Yaocomico and other groups in Virginia and Maryland may have formed an interdistrict alliance in the inner coastal plain prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151). Potter (1993) suggests that the small chiefdoms south of the Potomac River, such as the Patowomekes, withdrew from the alliance by the late sixteenth century. The remnant groups on the Maryland shore later were known as the Conoy chiefdom.

Native American proto-historic and early historic period settlement patterns in St. Marys County are poorly documented. It is likely

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that they were similar to those of the Patowomekes and North Carolina Algonquians, which were characterized by a palisaded capital town or village that housed the werowance and a number of outlying hamlets, where a majority of the population lived (Potter 1993:175).

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

#### Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

During the early seventeenth century, cultural dynamism and diversity characterized the Western Shore and much of the tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia. Two Algonquian groups, the Nanticoke and the Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). However, at the dawn of European contact, these tribes were pressured by the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian group based in Pennsylvania, who began to raid settlements along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay during the early seventeenth century.

European contact resulted in numerous changes in the lifestyle of Maryland's native population. Virginia was the first colony to exploit relationships with the aboriginal inhabitants of the Chesapeake region; for example, William Claiborne established trading posts on Palmer's Island and on Kent Island during the early 1630s. In Saint Mary's County, relationships between the first settlers and the native Piscataways, Patuxents, and Yeocomicos initially were cordial (Scharf 1879:95). By mutual agreement with the indigenous Native American population, the settlement at Saint Mary's City was established on the site of the Piscataway Indian village of Yeocomico (Smolek and Pogue 1985:47; Wesler et al. 1981:152). Although this relationship provided access to European trade goods, especially the firearms that gradually replaced traditional projectile systems, there also were negative repercussions. Europeans introduced diseases that decimated the native peoples (Steponaitis 1986:35), and eventually allied with various tribes in an effort to further their own expansionist aims.

The Chesapeake Bay region was the locale for some of the earliest voyages of exploration that investigated eastern North America, including those made by the Venetian-born explorer John Cabot and his son, Sebastian (Clark 1950:5); Giovanni da Verrazano; Juan Vespucci; and Vincente Gonzales, who was the first European to explore the entire length of the Chesapeake estuary (Shomette 1982:1). However, the most famous voyage was undertaken in 1608, when John Smith spent twelve weeks exploring the upper bay.

In 1634, the first English colonists landed on St. Clement's Island in the lower Potomac River to establish the colony of Maryland. The English colonists celebrated the first Roman Catholic Mass in the new colony. The approximately 150 English colonists finally settled on the mainland at St. Mary's City along the eastern shore of the St. Mary's River estuary. To encourage settlement, the colony adopted a manorial system for distributing proprietary lands under which large grants for thousands of acres were made to those who transported settlers to the colony. By 1642, 16 manors, organized into five local administrative units called "hundreds," were established in St. Mary's County (Wesler et al. 1981:153). The northern portion of St. Mary's River was included in St. George's Hundred (Hammett 1994:50, 97).

Settlers in the Maryland colony soon began to cultivate tobacco, the most financially lucrative commodity produced in the seventeenth century in the Chesapeake region. The concentration on tobacco production was so great that the colony frequently had to import supplies of food and other staples from New England (Dozer 1976:155,161). Tobacco quickly became Maryland's principal crop; St. Mary's County farmers exported 100,000 pounds of it in 1639. Corn and cattle were secondary agricultural commodities (Wesler et al. 1981:154). By the late seventeenth century, settlement in St. Mary's County hugged the shorelines of the major rivers and their tributaries, with relatively sparse occupation in the interior. Passage of a road law in 1666 and of a series of town acts failed to encourage the establishment of small urban hamlets, and the resulting riverine settlement pattern orientation

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continued into the early eighteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:80).

Environmental conditions in the Maryland colony, particularly in the low marshy Tidewater areas along the Chesapeake Bay, were so difficult that they hampered permanent settlement. The climate was hot and humid in the summer, and diseases decimated the early settlers. Mortality rates were high and life spans short. The growth of towns also was inhibited by an economic system that encouraged direct trans-Atlantic exchange of goods between individual plantation owners and international markets. These tendencies are best illustrated by the direction and distribution of early internal overland transportation systems. The major roads within St. Mary's County paralleled the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, and laterals connected them directly with important waterfront points (Hammett 1994:282-283). Only at the beginning of the early eighteenth century did population growth begin to stabilize and then rise through natural increase instead of by immigration (Bedel 1995; Bourne et al. 1998:5; Schoch 1989:ix).

The mid-to-late seventeenth century was a period of great political and social instability in southern Maryland. Ingles' Rebellion, an anti-Catholic, anti-Royalist uprising, profoundly affected St. Mary's County, as Ingles' followers plundered the homes of local residents and Jesuit missions. Jesuit clergy and Catholic lay leaders were imprisoned, and some residents fled to Virginia (Beitzell 1960:7; Hornum et al. 1999). Fendel's [sic] Rebellion of 1695 also pitted Protestant against Catholic and democrat against proprietor (Hammett 1994). Ultimately, the Calvert family lost control of the colony, and, in 1695, the colonial capital moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. Thereafter, the influence of St. Mary's County in the affairs of the colony waned precipitously. This loss of influence destined the county to remain as a rural area. Its economic fortunes depended increasingly upon larger urban centers, such as Annapolis, Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

### Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

The eighteenth century saw the development of population centers and ports throughout the Chesapeake region. In Maryland, the major ports were, first, Annapolis, and later, Baltimore. From these points, Maryland's agricultural produce was shipped to markets in the West Indies and the European continent (Bedell 1995:10; Emory 1950:25). By the middle of the eighteenth century, most of the land in Maryland's bayside counties had been patented and economically developed. Newly arrived settlers were forced to acquire properties in the western portions of the colony. The tobacco trade in Maryland also peaked during the early years of the eighteenth century, as agricultural lands devoted to tobacco growing reached the limits of their productivity, and then began to decline in importance. The nature of the agriculture in the northern Chesapeake Bay region began to change, as more emphasis was placed on grain production, as well as the export of other products such as hemp, iron, furs, lumber, wheat, and pork (Bast 1950:950; King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81).

In St. Mary's County, the cultivation of tobacco remained the principal agricultural crop throughout the eighteenth century. The production of grains in the county increased, however, as evidenced through the establishment of gristmills along the upper stretch of St. Mary's River. The Great Mill was established during the seventeenth century. In 1768, the mill complex contained the mill, a mill house, stones, grainery, bakery, storehouse, smithy, miller's house, and bolting mill. A wheat farm and cattle and hog raising operations were attached to the complex. The Great Mill operated until 1817, when it was destroyed in a flood (Hammett 1994:192). Two other mills, Indian Bridge Mill (18ST259) and Watts Mill (18ST263), were located north of the present day town of Great Mills. A sawmill also operated in the area. Both sites operated from the eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries (Epperson 1981).

Both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 affected residents of the Chesapeake region. St. Mary's Countians served in both wars. During the Revolutionary War, they were members of the Maryland Line. County residents also were called upon to supply food and supplies to support the troops throughout the war. In both wars, the major threats were waterborne. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Loyalist and British ships raided farms and plantations along the bay estuaries and tributaries. The geographic



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position of St. Mary's County rendered the county particularly vulnerable to attack by sea. Because of its geographically strategic location, Point Lookout figured prominently in local efforts to mobilize the county's militia forces to oppose British invaders and to warn of impending invasions, such as that launched by Virginia Lord Dunmore's fleet in 1776 (Hammett 1994:75-76). British units repeatedly plundered and harassed county citizens, particularly those living along the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, throughout the war. At the end of the conflict, St. Mary's County residents filed damage claims amounting to £3,600 (Hammett 1994:86ff).

During the War of 1812, British Admirals Warren and Cockburn also penetrated the Chesapeake Bay. As in the Revolutionary War, Point Lookout served as an officially designated American observation point to report the comings and goings of British military vessels. Perhaps recognizing this, the British landed between 2,000 and 3,000 troops at the Point Lookout in 1813, captured four local citizens, and utilized the area as a base of operations for their raids on property owners in the southern end of the county. The British also occupied St. Clement's, St. Catherine's, and St. George's Islands. British raiders stole boats and slaves, felled timber, burned tobacco warehouses, and desecrated churches and cemeteries (Hammett 1994:104ff).

### Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

The transition from tobacco to grain production, coupled with the introduction of improved farm machinery and artificial fertilizers, increased crop yields in Maryland after the Revolutionary War. The roughly cleared fields of the earlier colonial period gave way to farms that were configured to facilitate production of these agricultural products. During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the Chesapeake region enjoyed a time of relative prosperity; commercial ventures increased, industries were established, and shipbuilding remained an important enterprise (Clark 1950:493). In St. Mary's County, the devotion to tobacco as a staple commodity remained intact, but, by the end of the eighteenth century, corn and wheat also were grown in the county (King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81). The late antebellum period also saw an increase in the sale of garden and orchard produce to markets in Baltimore and Washington (Clark 1950:499-504). However, the combined effects of two wars, the Panic of 1819 and the twenty-year agricultural depression that followed decelerated the region's economic development (Bast 1950:959; Preston 1983:173). There was a major post-Revolutionary War exodus of St. Mary's County residents to destinations as far away as Kentucky (Wesler et al. 1981:159) and Fayette County, Pennsylvania (Hammett 1994).

During the nineteenth century, industry expanded in the county. The Clifton Factory was established on St. Mary's River north of the Great Mill in 1810 on the main road between St. Mary's City and Leonardtown. The factory was built to manufacture cotton and woolen goods. As described in 1834, the property contained a three-story factory house that measured 48 x 30 ft., a weaving house, a sulphur house, a sawmill, and a tannery. The factory contained machinery for the manufacture of cotton, wool, and grist. The complex also had a tavern with kitchen, a smokehouse, a dairy, stables, a tailor's house, workers residences, and a storehouse. The surrounding 520 acres of land produced cotton, corn, wheat, and cattle. The Cecil Mill was built on the site of the Clifton Factory in 1900 and operated until the late 1950s (Bruton 1976; Hammett 1994:192-193).

Expanding transportation networks aided in the recovery of the agricultural sector and stimulated the continued growth of cities throughout most of Maryland's Tidewater (Bourne et al. 1998:8; Emory 1950:28-29; Bedell 1995:10). The development of steam-powered shipping was a major factor in this development; "[b]y the late 1810s, steamers had brought an efficient and predictable aspect to travel that opened new markets" (Bourne et al. 1998:8). The establishment of steamboat lines down the Potomac River and through the Chesapeake Bay linked St. Mary's County with Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore. The steamship line to Baltimore was critical, since the latter city became the primary market outlet for the county's agricultural produce (Hammett 1994).

Navigational aids were critical to the maintenance of waterborne transport throughout this region. The coastline of St. Mary's County lay astride very busy shipping lanes between Baltimore; the Potomac River ports of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown; and, points further south down the Chesapeake Bay. Numerous vessels were lost in this middle section of the bay,

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including the steamship Columbus (Irion and Beard 1995). Point Lookout, "a bleak barren sand beach for many acres," therefore was selected in 1825 as the location for a lighthouse. Construction was completed within three years, and the station went on line in 1830 (Turbyville 1995:76). Other lighthouses constructed in the waters surrounding St. Mary's County included Piney Point (1821) and St. Clement's Island (1851). The last lighthouse constructed was at Point No Point in 1902 (de Gast 1973).

The onset of the Civil War affected St. Mary's County severely, largely due to its strategic geographic position. Union forces occupied the county throughout the war. Political arrests for treason were common, and citizens operated under Union-imposed curfews. There were four Federal installations in the county during the Civil War: the hospital and the (later) notorious prison camp at Point Lookout, which housed as many as 10,000 Confederate prisoners; a large and comprehensive coaling station at St. Inigoes; and, a supply depot at Bushwood (formerly Plowden's) Wharf on the Wicomico River (Hammett 1994:122ff).

### Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in St. Mary's County were characterized by the same conditions that had prevailed during the pre-Civil War period. The region's essentially rural agrarian character continued. In 1860, 91 per cent of the land in the county was used in agriculture. Between the 1870 and 1920, 80 per cent of the county was agricultural. By 1930, the percentage of agricultural land in the county dropped to 70 per cent. Small nucleated communities emerged to provide services to residents of surrounding farms. Smaller villages like California, Jarboesville, and Pearson served the needs of local residents who did not live near the county seat at Leonardtown (Hammett 1994; Pogue 1968:413-414).

The primary crop in St. Mary's County throughout this period was tobacco. In 1860, the last census before the Civil War, over 5.7 million pounds of tobacco were grown in the county. That amount was never reached again. In 1870, over 2.5 million pounds of tobacco was grown, only half of pre-Civil War levels. By 1880, farmers raised over 4.4 million pounds of tobacco. The census years of 1900, 1910, and 1930, over 4 million pounds of tobacco was raised. In the 1920 census only 3.6 million pounds of tobacco were reported. This output represented 23.0 per cent of all tobacco grown in the state of Maryland in 1910. One of the reasons for the recovery of the tobacco was the demand stimulated by the development of the cigarette industry (Wesler et al. 1981:160, 167). During the period 1900-1930, the average farm size ranged between 149 acres in 1900 to 124 acres in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:165). Corn remained the major subsistence crop with between 392,850 bushels raised in 1900 and 434,116 bushels raised in 1920. Agricultural diversification in Mary's County remained minimal. The recorded value of dairy products and orchard products remained under \$75,000 throughout this period. The value of poultry spiked at over \$110,345 in 1920, but dropped to below \$65,000 in 1930. The decrease in agricultural production was off-set by a rise in value of timber, which was valued at \$103,529 in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:166-168).

The 1925 U.S. Census of Agriculture reported 1,794 farms in St. Mary's County, representing 74.4 per cent of the county's land. The average farm size was 98 acres. The total number of white farmers was 1,262; the total number of black farmers was 532. Ownership comprised approximately two-thirds of the farmers. White owners numbered 794 and black owners numbered 329. Tenancy was reported as 35.7 per cent with white tenants numbering 444, and black tenants numbering 196 (U.S. Department of Census 1925).

Late nineteenth-century industrialization had only a slight impact on the economy of St. Mary's County. A few seafood packinghouses were established to process crabmeat and oysters, and commercial fishing provided a livelihood for some residents (Wesler et al. 1981:160).

Throughout this period, the establishment and improvement of transportation systems continued as the key to maintaining the county's economic equilibrium. As Colton's 1887 Map of the Proposed Washington and St. Mary's Railroad illustrated, the major



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roads throughout the St. Mary's peninsula remained much as they had been when Griffith produced his map in 1795. The first macadamized road in the county was constructed in 1911, bringing both tourists and new business opportunities into the area, but it extended only as far as Leonardtown (Hammett 1994). Repeated attempts by county citizens to bring a railroad into the county were only marginally successful. Until the 1940s, the citizen-owned Washington and Point Lookout (later called the Washington, Potomac, and Chesapeake) Railroad extended only as far as Mechanicsville in the northeastern section of the county (Hammett 1994). As a result, steamboats continued to be the primary transportation and trade network until at least the 1920s (Wesler et al. 1981:160).

The turn of the twentieth century presaged the development of what is today one of the major components of the economy of the Chesapeake region: tourism. The nascent recreation/resort industry that had begun to develop in St. Mary's County prior to the Civil War experienced a resurgence and growth. Leonardtown's wharf boasted a floating theater, while Piney Point, which had featured a dance pavilion and a hotel during the mid-nineteenth century, developed as a full-blown resort by 1905. Resorts with hotels also developed on the Point Lookout peninsula and at Cornfield Harbor, where a hotel and a "social center/pavilion" remained standing until the late 1930s (Hammett 1994:221).

### The Modern Period (1930-Present)

The post-1930 period in St. Mary's County ushered in the most significant changes in the area's social and economic development. New ethnic groups entered the county's heretofore relatively static population mix. During the early 1940s, drawn by the availability of inexpensive land and lack of crowding, two Pennsylvania German religious sects from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania—the Amish and the Mennonites—formed new communities in northern St. Mary's County. Members of these groups, who had traditionally been farmers in Pennsylvania, achieved remarkable success. They continue as strong components of St. Mary's County's economic and social life to the present. Their experience was far different than that of the members of the National Slavonic Society, a group that had attempted a similar venture some three decades earlier. Its success in maintaining a viable farming community near St. Mary's City was hampered by its members' lack of farming experience, its "left-wing" radical publications, and its ultimate abandonment by the sponsoring organization (Hammett 1994:439-447).

County agriculture continued to be devoted to tobacco agriculture. Beginning in the 1930s, tobacco prices began to rise. Maryland Type 32 tobacco grown throughout the southern Maryland counties became prized in the manufacture of cigarettes. The tobacco market remained strong, despite some fluctuations, until 1983, when the price for tobacco dropped precipitously (McGrath and McGuire 1992). During the late 1990s, tobacco agriculture declined following concerted efforts by the state government and lawsuits that cut tobacco production in Maryland. However, some agricultural diversification began to occur. For example, commercial dairying began during the late 1930s; the first pasteurization dairy (Choice Dairy Farm), established at Scotland, produced dairy products for local distribution only. The Leonardtown Dairy, which operated from ca. 1945 until the mid-1970s, processed milk from several dairy farms throughout the county (Hammett 1994:395-396). By 1950, St. Mary's County farms numbered 1,380, representing 63.8 per cent of the county's land. The average farm size was 109.8 acres (UVA 1998).

Tourism and recreation also grew steadily as a component of the local economy. The long-established resort and summer residence communities around the county continued to grow, and many cottages were converted to year-round residences. Gambling revenues supported the economy of St. Mary's County, Charles County, and Calvert County before being phased out in 1968. But it was the onset of World War II that wielded the most influence on the economic fortunes of St. Mary's County. The establishment of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station at Lexington Park displaced former residents, but it also attracted 3,300 workers into the area (Hammett 1994). To support the supply needs of the installation, the U.S. Navy also took over the moribund railroad, extending it from Mechanicsville to the Naval Air Station (Hammett 1994). Today, the Patuxent River NAS provides the largest non-agricultural economic focus in the county, and the town of Lexington Park has become the county's largest population center.

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(Hornum et al. 1999:22).

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### PARK HISTORY

Land acquisition for St. Mary's River State Park began during the late 1960s to address two problems: flooding and recreation. In order to protect the town of Great Mills from flooding, the construction of five lakes to act as flood-control reservoirs was proposed along the St. Mary's River watershed. The reservoirs also would reduce the increased siltation of the St. Mary's River lower estuary that was damaging oyster beds. Part of the impetus to install flood control measures was that funding was available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

In addition, St. Mary's County officials wanted to expand recreation opportunities and tourism in the county. One prominent local business executive believed the flood-control lakes would draw more tourists to the area, making up for the state legislature's elimination of slot machines in the county. He wrote a state senator urging him to encourage the state to acquire land for a state park as part of the lake project (Daugherty 1967).

Before county officials began acquiring the land for the flood control lakes, they wanted to determine where the recreation areas would be located. The county requested the assistance of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, hoping the state could provide recreation planning expertise and funds to hire any consultants needed (Burch 1967). Spencer P. Ellis, director of the Department of Forests and Parks, replied to the county's request for assistance in May. Ellis informed County Commissioners President F. Elliott Burch that the department's Chief of Research and Planning, Edward I. Heath, could advise the county on appropriate sites and the required acreage for recreation activities such as camping, swimming, picnicking, and boating. He would use the department's aerial photos and a tax map provided by the county. Ellis said a staffing shortage prevented him from providing more extensive planning assistance, such as a development plan (Ellis 1967). By the end of 1967, though, the state Department of Forests and Parks became more involved, and it was agreed that the department would take over the property as a state park (Ellis and Burch 1967:1).

A watershed work plan completed in June 1969 described the details of the construction of the five reservoirs (County Commissioners of St. Mary's County et al. 1969). On 23 July, the Maryland Department of Water Resources granted plan development permits for Sites 1 and 2 that designated the reservoir locations but required separate construction permits to be obtained before work could begin (Maryland Department of Water Resources 1969). Documents from this time that discussed the planned recreation facilities referred to them as "basic." An October 1969 letter to county officials stated that the facilities would be completed and ready for use by 1976, and that the park would be completed and available for use in 1980 (Cheers 1969).

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The state focused on constructing the reservoir on Site 1 and on planning for recreation use on Site 2. Meanwhile, the County acquired all land for Site 1. Land acquisition for Site 1 was completed by January 1974. The County transferred the land for site 1 to the state in May. Seven bids were received in July for the construction of the reservoir, and the low bidder, Pleasant Excavating Co. of Clarksburg, Maryland, was selected for \$697,098 (Rakes 1974:2; Cheers 1974). The lake on Site 1 was completed in November 1975 and dedicated for use as a flood-control reservoir and as a habitat for fish and other wildlife (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1981:1). Site 1 is currently known as the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area (MdDNR 2002).

In 1972, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) hired the consulting firm Daft-McCune-Walker, Inc., to develop a master plan for Site 2. A memorandum dated 23 January stated that a multi-phased plan being prepared up for Site 2 would include three points of entry, six fishing peninsulas, parking lots, two boat launches with comfort stations, two recreation areas, and one picnic area (Maryland Board of Public Works 1974; Ellsworth 1974:1).

The master plan, published in 1976, proposed developing several types of recreation, phased in over ten years at a cost of \$20 million (Daft-McCune-Walker Inc. 1976). Two entrance complexes were proposed. One entrance located at the Chancellors Run Road was the proposed location of registration and administration offices, park orientation information, and exhibits. The other entrance complex, located off Indian Bridge Road, provided access to a camp store, a meeting room, a game room, and a laundry room. Three types of camping were proposed: 180 acres of family camping, 65 acres of group camping, and 200 acres of primitive camping. Nearly 100 acres were devoted to family and group picnicking. Cabins were proposed for 24 acres. Five separate recreation areas proposed for 57 acres consisted of organized recreation such as baseball fields, courts, and children's play equipment; commons areas for campers' outdoor recreation activities; and a smaller recreation area on the edge of the park for the adjacent community. Two beaches and two boating facilities were proposed for the lake. Other proposed offerings included a nature center with a small amphitheater, three scenic overlooks, two multi-purpose structures, and a second amphitheater described as "rustic" and "low-key" (Daft-McCune-Walker, Inc. 1976).

However, by the time the master plan was published, MdDNR had changed its plans for the park and was intending to move much more slowly in developing recreation facilities. An addendum was inserted into the consultant's report stating that the document was not to be considered a firm blueprint for the development of recreation facilities that would occur in the near future. The addendum also stated, "At this time, planning is not going forward at St. Mary's because the park has a relatively low development priority within the State Park system. Development is not expected to begin at St. Mary's within the next five years" (Daft-McCune-Walker, Inc. 1976).



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The decision to develop St. Mary's River State Park more slowly than previously planned also correlated with restricted funding for construction of recreation facilities by MdDNR, with a move towards less intensive recreation development plans, and with a rethinking of the proposal for the entire flood control project in St. Mary's County. The focus of Site 2, as with Site 1, was the proposed second flood control reservoir. During the 1970s, questions arose about the efficacy of the overall flood control plan. By December 1975, Site 2 was in the "conceptual planning" stage of development, but county commissioners were not sure they wanted to proceed with the additional three flood-control reservoirs. Sites 4 and 5 would not protect Great Mills from flooding because the lakes would be located downriver from the town. The primary purpose of Sites 4 and 5 would be to keep sediment from engulfing the oysters in the lower river estuary. Site 3, which was located upriver from Great Mills, would have provided flood protection, but officials were hesitating to install a dam on Site 3. The newspaper report offered no reasons for the hesitation (Caffey 1975:1).

The 1976 recreation master plan for St. Mary's River State Park emphasized intensive recreation development. After the completion of the multi-year study entitled Maryland Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan in 1974, a change occurred in the design and construction of recreation facilities at state parks. The concept of sustainable recreation crept into the planning vocabulary for state parks. This concept meant that recreation facilities were balanced with the natural setting. Low-intensity recreation facilities became preferred for state parks as opposed to high-intensity facilities, such as sports fields, tennis courts, and indoor swimming centers. One of the objectives of the study was to ensure that state parks and recreation areas were distributed among the counties, with an emphasis on providing adequate parks for southern Maryland (Raymond, Parish, Pine & Plavnick 1974).

In addition, MdDNR slowed implementation of plans for St. Mary's River State Park to incorporate a process that would involve "several intermediate steps and extensive public comment" (Daft-McCune-Walker, Inc. 1976). This change might have been made because area residents opposed the creation of a park. Opponents believed the area did not need a park, especially one that required the taking of much private property, including productive farmland (Dobry 1980).

In 1979, the built resources in St. Mary's River State Park were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (Deale 1979). At that time, the buildings that held no significant architectural or historical significance included the former Norris house (MIHP # SM-476) and agricultural complex, the former Fairmay barns, the former Dement complex, the former Evans house, the former Combs tobacco barns, and the former Ratcliffe (Minter) House. A Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form was prepared for the ca. 1842 Evans Tenant House (SM-325) (Deale 1979).

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Even though plans for intensive recreation development at Site 2 were shelved, plans to develop a 307-acre lake on the site moved forward. MdDNR believed that, since a reservoir had been allowed on Site 1, the involved agencies would allow the Site 2 reservoir because the sites were similar. However, a dispute over the lake's effect on wetlands held up the project in August 1981 when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service opposed it. They claimed that the destruction of wildlife habitat to create the proposed lake outweighed the lake's flood-control benefits. The federal review agencies attached a stipulation that any destroyed wetlands be replaced with comparable land (Coulter 1982:2). The EPA also criticized the U.S. Soil Conservation Service's conclusion that there would be no adverse environmental effects (Stover 1982).

As part of the planning process for the reservoir construction, an archeological survey was conducted throughout the inundation areas of the proposed lake in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. In 1980, Terrance W. Epperson conducted a Phase I archeological investigation in anticipation of the inundation of 940 acres (Epperson 1981). Epperson identified 12 archeological sites within the boundaries of St. Mary's River State Park.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers accepted that the lake would be beneficial to flood control but would not issue a permit until MdDNR presented a suitable plan to mitigate wetland losses on a one-to-one acre ratio. In internal memoranda, MdDNR officials expressed concern that federal regulatory agencies "generically" required wetlands mitigation without considering the needs of specific projects, but agreed that mitigation had merit for this project. They determined that 20 acres of wetlands could be replaced on the site, at a cost of \$50,000 to \$70,000 (Cassell and See 1982:1,3).

Meanwhile, in April 1982, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, which was involved in the project from its beginning, encouraged the state to keep pursuing federal regulatory approval for the Site 2 lake, and requested that construction begin before funding dried up (Calhoun 1982). St. Mary's County officials continued to support the project, as well (Aud 1982), and asked the U.S. Army Corps not to hold additional public hearings as requested by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation (Stover 1982:3). In addition, the Maryland Historical Trust told the U.S. Army Corps that a permit could be awarded because the project would not affect any archeological resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Little 1982). The Water Resources Administration of MdDNR issued a permit on 31 August 1982, and the Tidewater Administration and the Wildlife Administration gave their approval (Maryland Water Resources Administration 1982; Maryland Tidewater Administration 1982; Maryland Wildlife Administration 1982). The U.S. Army Corps decided to hold more public hearings in September.

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In October, the U.S. Army Corps notified the agencies involved that it intended to issue the permit for the reservoir's construction, and gave the EPA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 30 days to appeal the decision to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. One condition of the permit was that the MdDNR replace destroyed wetlands (Andrews 1982; Cassell 1982). The permit was issued on 18 January 1983. Apparently the state officially accepted the permit, as it was required to do to activate it (Phipps 1983). The 307-acre reservoir with wetland mitigation and recreation facilities was the favored option in a supplemental environmental impact statement issued more than a year later in April 1984 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Soil Conservation Service 1984:40-44, 55).

Concerns for recreation options and flood control were still part of the park planning process in mid-1985, when the county and the MdDNR agreed on three actions. First, the Flood Management Division of the MdDNR's Water Resources Administration would study flooding potential in the area. Second, the MdDNR's Land Planning Services division would prepare a concept plan and then a final master plan for the park, with input from the public, elected officials, and various government agencies. Third, MdDNR would designate 60 acres within the park boundary for county recreation uses (Brown 1985:1-2).

Correspondence in late 1985 between St. Mary's County officials and the Department of Natural Resources indicated that the reservoir was no longer part of park plans because the concerns about wetlands destruction could not be resolved. In addition, county officials were unhappy with revised plans to develop the state park for passive recreation, and irritated that the 2,000-acre site was removed from county tax rolls but was lying dormant (Baggett 1985:1).

Sixty acres on the east side of the park were designated for county use in hopes that the county could build recreation facilities more quickly than the state. County officials indicated they wanted to use the site for a sports complex, lighted baseball diamonds, tennis courts, football and soccer fields, a swimming facility, and playground equipment (Board of County Commissioners of St. Mary's County 1985:1-2). The MdDNR pledged in October 1985 to draw up a lease for the 60 acres located along Chancellors Run Road. The state approved the lease in January 1987, and later that year provided a \$1 million matching grant to develop a sports complex.

As for the state park, a MdDNR official said in October 1985 that nominations would be requested for an advisory committee that would provide comment on the master plan (Brown 1985:1-2). Nominations for the advisory committee were solicited in November 1985. The thirteen-member group met for the first time on 5 March 1987. The committee met ten times between March 1987 and April 1988. Members reviewed a preliminary concept plan and offered suggestions. As of 1 October 1987, the park's theme was proposed to be environmental education, with a 5,000 square-foot nature center and surrounding area the focal point of the park. The proposed concept plan divided the park into four areas: day use, nature center, potential

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wildland, and future use. Principal amenities included family and group picnicking, tot lots, parking, trails, wildflower gardens, and wildlife habitat areas (St. Mary's River State Park Citizens Advisory Committee 1987:1).

Meanwhile, in January 1988, the state lost a claim to 31 acres on the west end of the park when neighboring landowner Claude A. Johnson won his adverse possession claim. The land, known as the former Hall property, was not intended for development, was forested, and had no access roads or improvements. It also was located in the vicinity of land slated for a landfill expansion (Gardner 1988). The state intended to appeal the decision, but was not successful.

At the citizens advisory committee's final meeting in April 1988, the group reviewed the proposal to date. There would be two phases of development. Phase I included the construction of an entrance road extension, a nature center, a maintenance building, and relocation of the ranger's house. Additional roads, parking, shelters, and comfort stations were to be constructed during the second phase. The projected cost was slightly more than \$1.5 million. MdDNR staff members reviewed the proposal internally (St. Mary's River State Park Citizens Advisory Committee 1988:2). None of the buildings or roads contained in this development plan were implemented in the state park.

Between 1988 and 1992, state officials entertained a proposal from county officials to build a community college on park land, in the extreme northeast quadrant of the park adjacent to Indian Bridge Road. The proposal was made in 1988, and county consultants completed a feasibility study in September 1990. MdDNR completed an environmental review of the proposed site. In 1991 and 1992, the state's Department of General Services appraised the proposed site and parcels the county was willing to give the state in exchange (Shanks 1992:3). By June 27, 1992, both the MdDNR and the governor decided against using state park land for the community college (Horton 1992).

Earlier that year, planning for the recreation use of the rest of the land continued. In February 1992, the MdDNR presented a draft master plan to the St. Mary's County Commission that mostly duplicated the plan reviewed by the citizens advisory committee four years earlier (Maloney 1992:A-3). Also that year, officials began to discuss designating some of the park as state wildland, and managing other parts as a stewardship demonstration forest (Gailey 1992:1). Several conservation groups supported the wildland designation, including the Maryland Conservation Council, the Potomac River Association, Friends of the Chesapeake, the Southern Maryland Group of the Sierra Club, and the Southern Maryland Audubon Society (Horton 1993).

The St. Mary's County Board of County Commissioners asked the county recreation and parks board to investigate the effects of the wildland designation and report its findings in January 1994 (Board of County Commissioners 1993). In October 1993, the MdDNR agreed that most of the



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park qualified for inclusion in the state's wildland inventory. But the agency intended to delay the designation until strategic planning for all MdDNR lands, including St. Mary's River State Park, was completed in July 1994 (Brown 1993:1). In response to an inquiry from state Delegate John F. Slade, MdDNR officials said they intended to document the Watts Family/Beverly Mount Cemetery, located in the proposed wildland area, on its official plats and records and protect it from vandalism (Slade 1995:1; Shanks 1995).

County commissioners formally endorsed the wildland designation in February 1995 (Shanks 1995). They included two conditions: that a lease with the county sheriff's department for a shooting range at the then-current location or an alternate site within the wildland be renewed when it expired in 1997; and that frontage along Indian Bridge Road necessary for future road widening be excluded from the designation (Board of County Commissioners of St. Mary's County 1995:1-2). Widening the road received additional support when the county changed, to the satisfaction of the MdDNR, its plans to reduce the project's impact on the habitat of the eastern narrow-mouthed toad (Griffin 1996:1). Indian Bridge Road was widened in 1996 or 1997, and the shooting range remains on 12.1 acres along Indian Bridge Road leased from the MdDNR (Cole 1996: 1-2; Nelson 1996:1).

During the mid 1990s, an electrical power corridor was installed through the park. In 1997, Edward Otter conducted archeological investigations along the right of way of the proposed utility line corridor. Otter conducted limited shovel testing and test unit excavations of four archeological sites (Otter 1997).

As of 2003, St. Mary's River State Park, as Site 2 is currently known, remains "primarily undeveloped" with 1,445 acres designated as a state wildland area. No buildings or roads have been constructed in the park. Hunting is allowed with firearms or bow and arrow during the appropriate seasons. Recreation available in the park consists of fishing, horseback riding, hiking, picnicking, playgrounds, and wildlife viewing (MdDNR 2002).

### EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate St. Mary's River State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code Article 83B, Title 5), collectively and individually. In order to undertake this evaluation, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995) and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial

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patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. The National Register eligibility of archeological sites was not evaluated as part of this study.

Acquisition of the property that became St. Mary's River State Park began during the late 1960s. The lake that is now the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area was completed in 1975. Land acquisition for St. Mary's River State Park occurred between 1968 and 1983. Though intensive recreation development of the park was proposed in 1976 and redesigned in 1988 and 1992, the only park improvements constructed include an access road and boat launching facilities at Site during the 1980s and the intensive recreation facilities constructed during the 1980s by St. Mary's County on the east side of the park off Chancellors Run Road. The recreation facilities are not owned or maintained by MdDNR.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating St. Mary's River State Park is the theme of public recreation during the period 1968 to the present. The management practices that have shaped the park are not yet fifty years old. Thus, St. Mary's River State Park as defined by its 2003 legal boundaries would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as a historic district under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The park landscape has been managed primarily for its value as a watershed, for passive recreation, and for wildlife habitat. No built resources owned and maintained by MdDNR associated with the theme of public recreation are located within the park boundaries, since none have been constructed. The designation of 1,445 acres of the park as a state wildland will preclude future development on those acres. Although the initial plan was to create a flood control lake along the main branch of the river that bisects the park, the plan was never implemented. As such, St. Mary's River State Park as an entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a state park. The evaluation of the dam constructed in 1975 for the St. Mary's River Watershed Fish Management Area (formerly Site 1 of the park) is outside the scope of this investigation.

The built resources located within the park boundaries were transferred with the property to MdDNR. The buildings and structures comprise two agricultural complexes with houses and agricultural outbuildings and four isolated tobacco barns dispersed throughout the former agricultural areas of the park. Agriculture and timbering were the primary historical uses of the land within the park. The agricultural land was located on the level areas that border the St. Mary's River, which forms the central corridor of the park. The former farms were accessed from Chancellors Run Road on the east and from Indian Bridge Road on the west. Abandoned farm roads provide interior access from the public roads, but the east and west areas of the park are not linked by an internal road network since no vehicular crossings over St. Mary's River are located within the park boundaries. The former agricultural use of the land has been obscured in the western half of the park by allowing the natural succession to regrow in abandoned farm

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fields and conscious planting of pine trees in select areas. The former primary agricultural areas within the park are widely dispersed and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The landscape in the park is not an historic designed landscape that was consciously designed, nor does it exhibit the characteristics of an historic vernacular landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. The park does not exhibit integrated patterns of land use, circulation networks, or buildings and structures or clusters. Information on the archeological sites is lacking to evaluate them applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Documentation to date does not suggest that the park lands are significant for any association with a historic event, activity or person or an ethnographic landscape that contains a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Thus, the landscape and the buildings contained in St. Mary's River State Park do not possess the required significance to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

The majority of standing built resources date from the twentieth century. The individual buildings themselves represent a range of simple, mostly agricultural outbuildings that are not significant examples of their physical design, type, period, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C. The tobacco barns illustrate the resurgence of tobacco growing in St. Mary's County during the first half of the twentieth century. The few nineteenth-century building resources located within the park, including the Clark Evans Tenant House (SM-325), associated outbuilding, and a tobacco barn are ruins. Few elements of those buildings survive to illustrate their historic appearance or their distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C. The information potential (Criterion D) of these sites was not evaluated as part of this current investigation.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 2,644 acres

Acreage of historical setting 2,644 acres

Quadrangle name Hollywood

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of St. Mary's River State Park as of March 2003.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600



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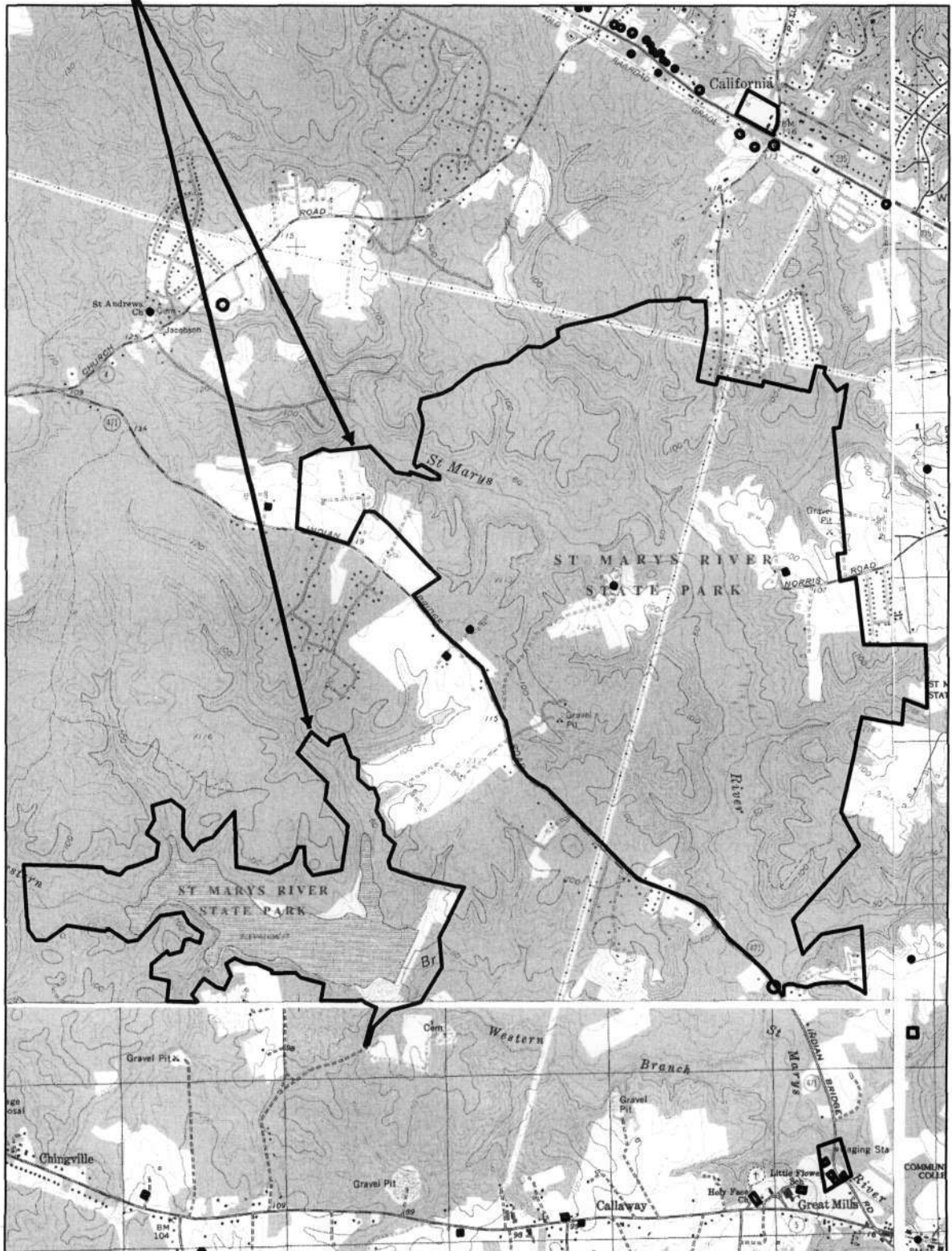
SM-897

St. Mary's River State Park

Off Chancellors Run Road and Indian Bridge Road

Great Mills, St. Mary's County

Hollywood, Solomons Island and Piney Point Quads.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-897

St. Mary's River State Park, St. Mary's County, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photo log Page 1

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The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # SM-897
2. St. Mary's River State Park
3. St. Mary's County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. March 2003
6. MD SHPO

### Photo #

1. Site 1 lake, view looking east towards dam.
2. St. Mary's County recreation center off Chancellors Run Road, view looking southwest.
3. Joseph Brennan Norris House (SM-476), view looking northeast.
4. Joseph Brennan Norris meathouse (SM-476), view looking east.
5. Joseph Brennan Norris woodshed (SM-476), view looking west.
6. Joseph Brennan Norris 1940 tobacco barn located north of house (SM-476), view looking northeast.
7. Joseph Brennan Norris corncrib (SM-476), view looking south.
8. Joseph Brennan Norris equipment shed (SM-476), view looking west.
9. Joseph Brennan Norris shed (SM-476), view looking southwest.
10. Joseph Brennan Norris barn (SM-476), view looking east.
11. Ruins of Clark Evans Tenant House (former Tippet House) (SM-325), view looking northwest.
12. Ruins of Clark Evans Tenant House outbuilding (former Tippet House) (SM-325), view looking southeast.
13. Former Clark Evans House, view looking north.
14. Former Clark Evans Garage, view looking north.
15. Former Clark Evans small corncrib, view looking northeast.
16. Former Clark Evans large corncrib, view looking southeast.
17. Former Clark Evans small barn, view looking southwest.
18. Former Clark Evans tobacco barn, view looking northeast.
19. Former Dement tobacco barn, view looking northeast.
20. Former Dement bomb shelter, view looking northwest.
21. Former Fairmay tobacco barn, view looking southeast.
22. Former Sickle tobacco barn, view looking northeast.
23. Former Dorsey tobacco barn, view looking west.
24. Overall view of Watts Cemetery, view looking west.





HHHP # SM-897  
St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's CO, MD  
RCA-A, Inc.

3/2003

MD SHPO

Site 1, looking E

1/24



SHIP # SH-897  
St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co., MD  
RCA, Inc

3/2003  
MD SHPO  
St. Mary's Co. Recreation Center, view SW  
2/24





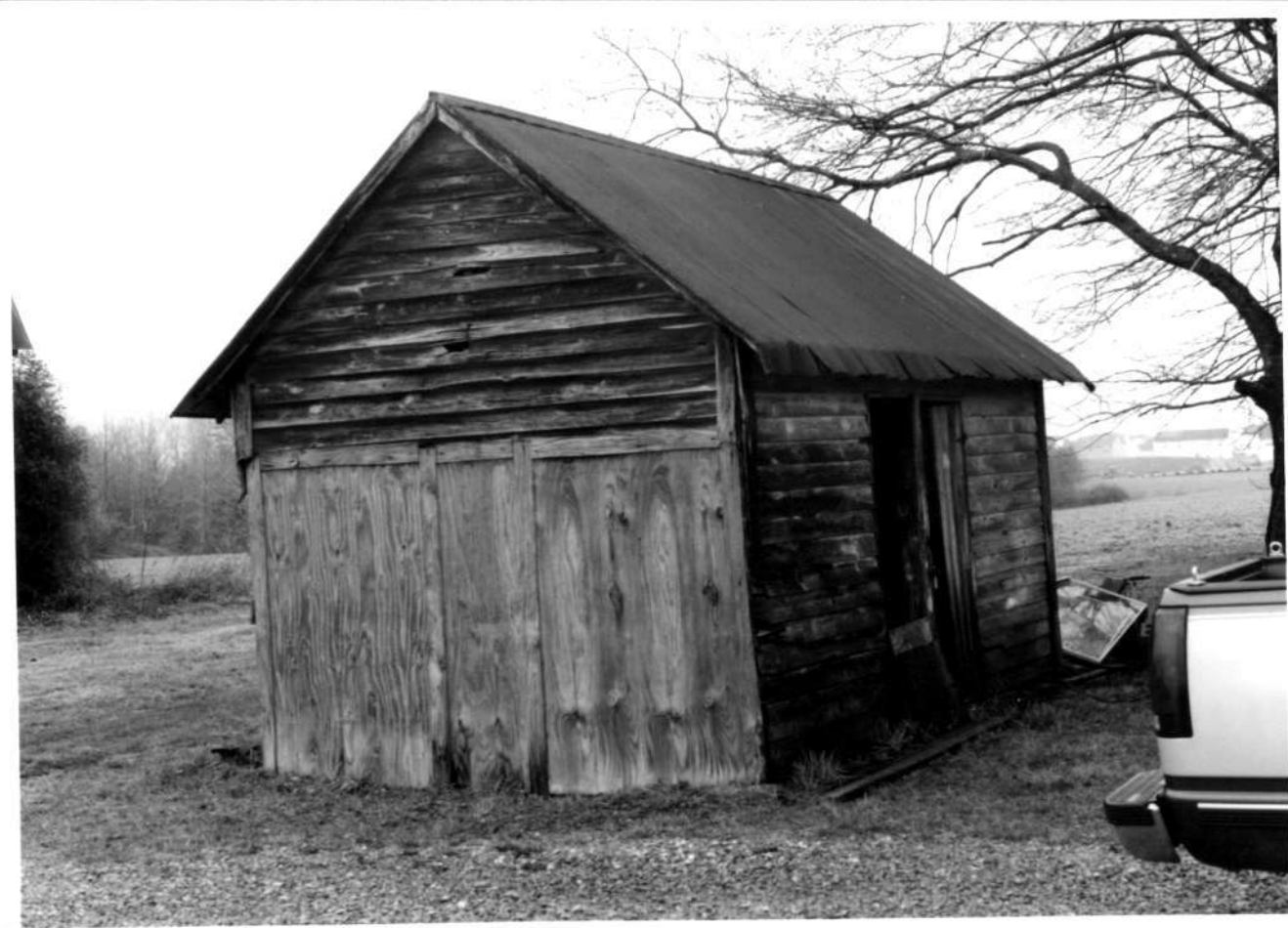
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St. Mary's Co., MD  
RCGA, Inc.

3/2003

MD SHPO

Norris Hse (SM-476), view NE

3/24



SHIP# SM-897  
St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD  
REGA, INC

3/2003  
MD SHPO  
Norris Heathse (SM-476) View E  
4/24





Mill # SH-897

St. Mary's River SP

St. Mary's Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

3/2003

MD SHPO

Norris Woodshed, view NE

5/24



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St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

3/2003

MD SHPO

Norris tobacco barn N of Hse, view NE

6/24



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St. Mary's Co. MD  
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MD SHPO

Norris cornerrib (SH-976), view S

7/24





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St. Mary's Co. MD  
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HDSHPO

Norris equipment shed (SM-476), view W

8/24



HHP SH-897  
St. Marys River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD  
RGA, Inc.

3/2003

MDSHP

Norris Shed (SH-476), view SW

9/24





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Norris barn (SM-476), view E

10/24



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St. Mary's Co. MD  
RCA, Inc

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HD SHPO

Clark Evans Tentant Hse (SH-325) ruins, view E

11/24



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St. Mary's Co. MD  
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MD SHPO

Clark Evans tenant the out bldg (SM-325) ruins, view SE

12/24





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MD SH PO

Clark Evans Hse, view N

13/24



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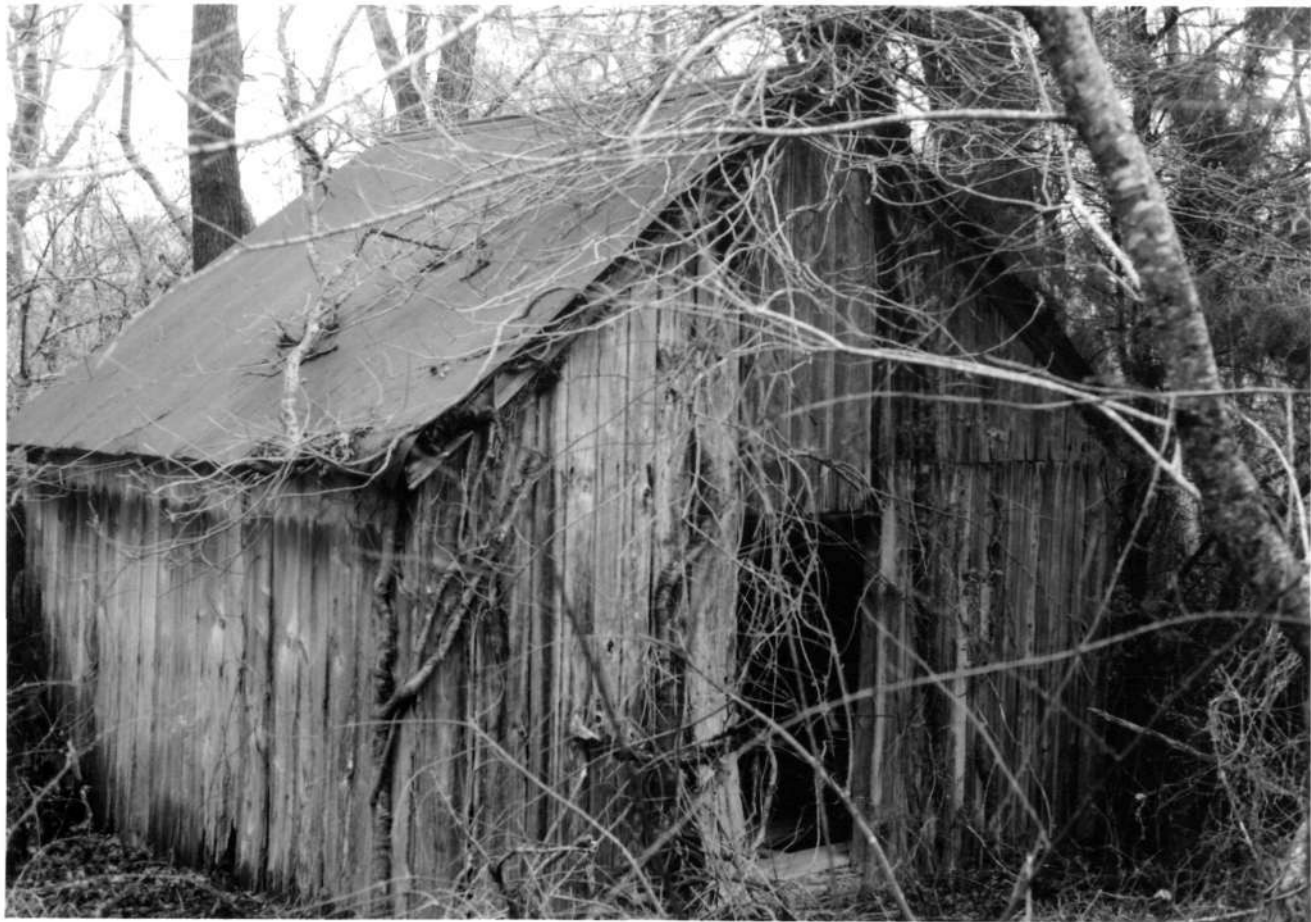
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Clark Evans garage, view N

14/24





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Evans small cornerib, view NG

15/24



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St. Mary's River SP

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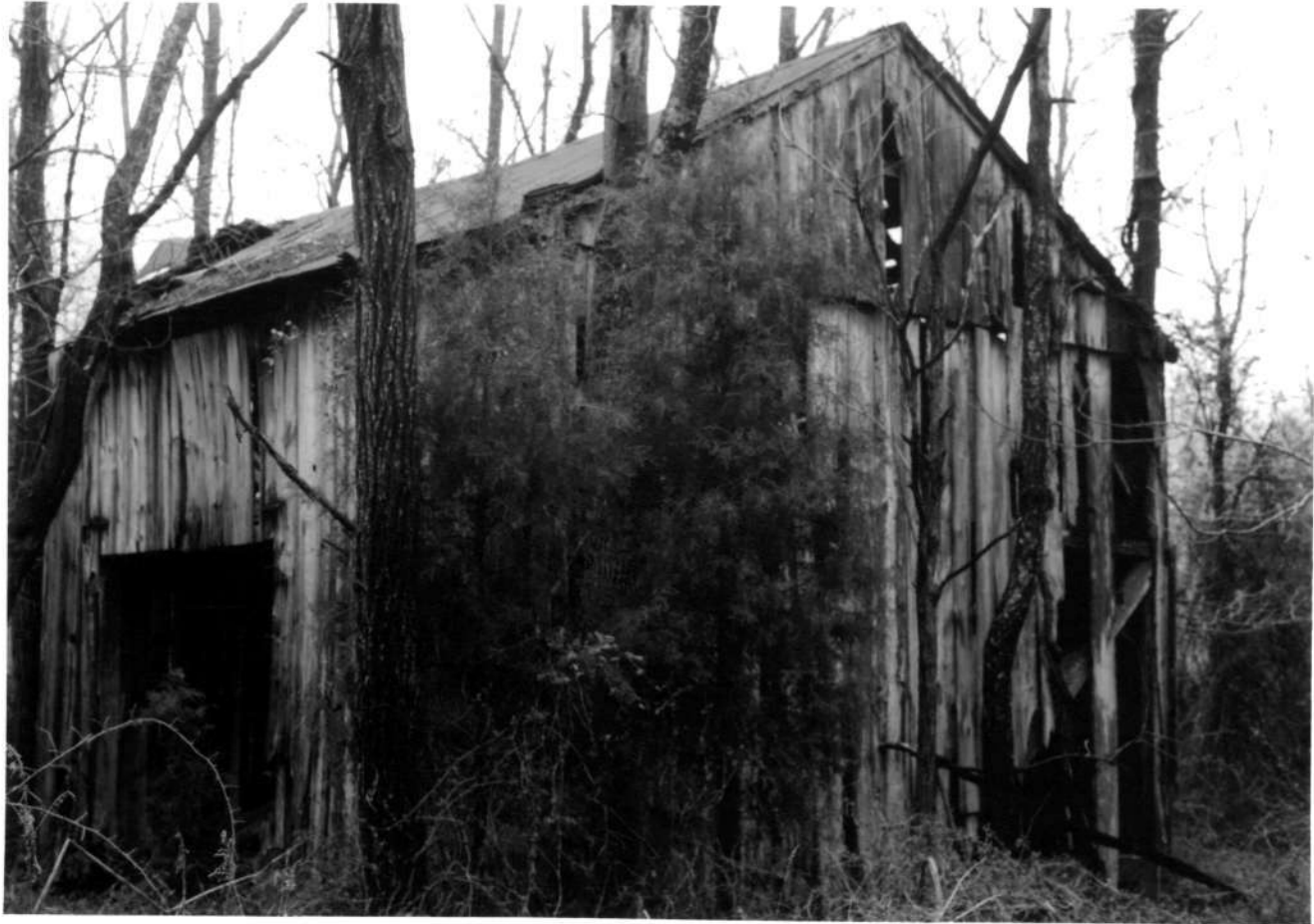
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Evans large corncrib, view SE

16/24



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St. Mary's River SP

St. Mary's Co. MD

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MD SHPo

Evans small barn, View SW

17/24





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St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD  
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MD SHPO  
Evans tobacco barn, view NE  
18/24



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St. Mary's River SP

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MD SHPO

Dement tobacco barn, view NE

19/24



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St. Mary's River SP

St. Mary's Co. MD

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Dement bomb shelter, view NW

20/24





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St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD  
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MD SHPO  
Fairmay tobacco barn, view SE  
21/24



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St. Mary's River SP

St. Mary's Co. MD

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MD SHPO

Sickle tobacco barn, view NE

22/24



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St. Mary's River SP  
St. Mary's Co. MD  
RGA, Inc.

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MD SHPO

Dorsey tobacco barn, view W

23/24





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St. Mary's River SP

St. Mary's Co. HD

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3/2003

Watts cemetery, view W

24/24